

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1958

including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ERIC H. MOORE

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Health Department, Sankey St. Warrington (Tel: 33201).



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COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor Councillor T. RUTTER, J.P.

Alderman DAVID PLINSTON, C.B.E., M.A., J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. AMY HINDLE (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman JOSEPH POOLE, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. MARY HARDMAN

Alderman JOHN SMITH

Councillor W. H. HEALEY

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD

Councillor W. J. MCCOY

Councillor H. GREENWOOD J.P.

Councillor W. MULLEN

Councillor W. G. CALDWELL,
LL.B., J.P.

Councillor JAMES PHOENIX, J.P.

Councillor HAROLD GRAY, J.P.

Councillor W. C. STATHAM

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members:—

Dr. A. R. BARBER J.P.

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

Mrs. F. M. SADLER

Mr. J. SELWYN JONES

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD

Councillor GREENWOOD

Councillor Mrs. HARDMAN

Councillor GRAY

Dr. A. R. BARBER, J.P.

TOWN CLERK

J. P. ASPDEN, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

WHOLE-TIME STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : ERIC H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: ALEXANDER GATHERER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health: ANGELA MANNING, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)

MARY GRAHAM, M.B., CH.B.

THOMAS F. LEONARD, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (appointed 21st April, 1958).

Principal Dental Officer: A. P. FINLAY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dental Officer: Mrs. P. LAWTON, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector: (Meat and Foods H. A. RICHARDSON, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. R.S.I. (died 19th April, 1958).

W. H. MOLYNEAUX, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods) (Appointed 2nd July, 1958).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: (Meat and Foods) W. H. MOLYNEAUX, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)—to 2nd July, 1958.

J. F. PICKLES, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods) (Appointed 18th August, 1958).

Superintendent of Health Visitors and School Nurses: Miss A. N. AGAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives: Miss M. ADDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Midwife Teacher's Cert.

Superintendent of Nurses' Training Home: Miss F. E. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Lay Administrative Assistant: W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., CERT. S.I.B.

Duly Authorised Officers: LEONARD WARE, R.M.P.A., PERCY HAZELDINE.

Domestic Help Organiser: Mrs. M. ADAMS.

Ambulance Officer: W. H. BELL.

PART-TIME STAFF:

Consultant Obstetrician: Mr. G. W. H. MILLINGTON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon: Mr. WALTER E. HUNTER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned November, 1958).

R. PRACY, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.) (Appointed November, 1958).

Chest Physician: JAMES BLACK, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer: ROBERT M. WHITE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst: J. D. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.



*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Warrington,*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1958.

The vital statistics for the year call for little comment. The infant mortality rate of 24·39 is the lowest ever recorded in the borough, but the stillbirth rate rose to 31·02 which is the highest since 1951, and the perinatal mortality rate, which is calculated from the number of stillbirths plus deaths in the first week of life expressed per thousand live and stillbirths, rose from 36·81 to 49·49. It will be seen that the infant mortality rate does not represent the true loss of infant life but is merely an index of services and conditions appertaining after birth. The birth rate continued to decline. The deaths from bronchitis and cancer of the lung and bronchus while less than they have been in previous years, must give rise to grave concern; this has been the commonest cause of death from cancer for some years, though in the present year it was equalled by deaths from cancer of the stomach.

There was no undue incidence of infectious disease during the year, and immunisation programmes proceeded smoothly. Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued within the limits of vaccine available, and 8,394 primary courses were performed. Once again, there has been a decline in the number of diphtheria immunisations, but there has been a rise in smallpox vaccination, especially amongst younger children.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 22/58, a short survey on the first ten years of the National Health Service has been included in the report.

The decline in attendances at the ante-natal clinic, and especially the post-natal clinic continues, but there has been an increase in the use made of infant welfare centres.

The number of visits paid by health visitors is markedly reduced, which is caused by the reduced number of staff who have been working. Four students were accepted during the year and commenced training at Manchester.

The figures for the work of the Domestic Help Service showed the effect of the increased establishment of domestic helps which was brought into effect on the 1st April, there being five more maternity cases dealt with and 51 more cases of chronic sickness.

The Day Nursery figures showed a decline in admissions, which is most marked in the case of Haryngton Avenue Nursery.

The notable feature during the year was the commencement of the building of the new Health and Education Clinic, Garven Place, which was first projected 9 years ago, and it will be taken into use during 1959.

Slum clearance procedures continued satisfactorily both by demolition of individual houses and by clearance areas. Demolition of the first clearance area commenced, and during the year a Public Inquiry was held into the second area in Winwick Road.

The statistics on atmospheric pollution are worthy of special attention as there is a notable reduction in the deposits and sulphur emissions recorded at the sites of high density where industrial and railway pollution is the major contributory factor (the Central Police Station and the Ambulance Depot). In the less industrialised and more residential areas no improvement is shown, in fact there might almost be said to be some slight deterioration. This, no doubt, reflects the work of the Public Health Inspectors in regard to industrial pollution and the measures taken by the firms in the town to improve the situation.

The report also contains the routine figures and details of housing inspections. These are apt to be unspectacular and taken for granted, but it should never be forgotten that the most important factors in the health of a community are the provision of good housing and good clean food. Without these two factors the expensive personal services would be largely wasted, and this daily routine work of the public health inspectors is as important to-day as it was 100 years ago.

In conclusion, I wish to convey my thanks to all members of the Council, and especially the Health Committee for their support during the year. I would also wish to record the outstanding co-operation which I have received from the officers of other Corporation Departments, as well as the Health Department, and from professional and lay members of the other branches of the Health Services.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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General Information

Average height above sea-level: 50 feet.

Prevailing winds: West and South-west.

Area of County Borough in acres	4,639
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931)...	17,341
---	-----	-----	--------

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	18,474
---	-----	-----	--------

Rateable value, at 1st April, 1957	£743,049
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

Rateable value, at 1st April, 1958	£754,001
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Actual product of a penny rate:—

1957/58	£3,057·52
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1958/59/	...	£3,111·39
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Population:—

Census figure, 1951	80,681
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

	1958	1957
--	------	------

Registrar-General's Estimates of Population at June 30th	*79,470	*79,420
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------	---------

Estimated Child Population (i.e. under 15 years) at June 30th	18,600	18,700
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------	--------

*These figures are "Home population figures" (i.e. they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births—						1958	1957
Legitimate:	Males	...	...	...	685	} 1254	664 } 1340
	Females	...	...	...	569		
Illegitimate:	Males	...	...	...	26	} 58	24 } 66
	Female	...	...	...	32		
Totals						1312	1406
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population						16.51	17.70
Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population						15.69	16.81
Still Births—							
Legitimate:	Males	...	...	...	19	} 39	13 } 28
	Females	...	...	...	20		
Illegitimate:	Males	...	...	...	1	} 3	5 } 6
	Females	...	...	...	2		
Totals						42	34
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						31.02	23.61
Total live and still-births						1354	1440
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under one year of age)						32	43
Legitimate:	Males	...	...	...	18	} 30	28 } 41
	Females	...	...	...	12		
Illegitimate:	Males	...	...	...	1	} 2	— } 2
	Females	...	...	...	1		
Totals						32	43
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—							
total	...	...	...	...	...	24.39	30.58
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	23.91	30.60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	34.48	30.33
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in first 28 days of life)						21	23
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate						16.01	16.35
Illegitimate live births—percentage of total live births						4.42	4.69
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)						1	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						0.74	0.00
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first week of life per 1,000 live births)						11.43	13.51
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births plus deaths in first week of life per 1,000 live and still-births)						49.49	36.81
Total loss of infant life (Still-births plus infant deaths) per 1,000 live and still-births						54.66	53.62
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population						0.53	0.43

Deaths	888	916
Death Rate per 1,000 home population ...	11·17	11·53
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	13·74	13·83
Deaths from Bronchitis per 1,000 home population	0·78	1·01
Deaths from Pneumonia per 1,000 home population	0·73	0·60
Deaths from Cancer of lung and Bronchus per 1,000 home population	0·44	0·58
Deaths from other forms of Cancer per 1,000 home population	1·52	1·66
Marriages	702	733
Marriage rate per 1,000 population	8·8	9·2

Vital Statistics

1939-1958

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1939	11·2	16·5	53·4	24·0	47·2	97·8
1940	13·9	17·8	65·8	30·0	46·7	108·8
1941	12·6	18·4	87·1	34·3	46·3	128·4
1942	11·9	18·4	70·9	32·2	42·5	109·5
1943	12·3	19·8	76·4	30·5	35·9	109·2
1944	12·3	21·5	62·4	28·3	32·9	92·2
1945	12·0	19·4	73·1	32·6	30·9	101·7
1946	11·7	21·7	57·9	31·4	38·9	93·8
1947	11·8	22·7	85·8	29·5	37·1	119·2
1948	11·2	19·5	46·5	21·0	29·2	73·9
1949	13·4	19·0	80·7	32·0	34·8	113·0
1950	11·9	18·4	38·9	18·4	23·3	61·3
1951	12·07	17·3	38·10	25·9	32·6	69·5
1952	10·59	16·63	35·26	20·26	23·44	57·88
1953	10·38	17·31	24·47	15·83	27·31	49·72
1954	11·62	16·63	36·06	27·79	24·19	61·72
1955	11·74	16·59	28·70	16·61	26·47	54·41
1956	11·23	16·49	37·31	25·89	17·95	54·75
1957	11·53	17·70	30·58	16·35	23·61	53·62
1958	11·17	16·51	24·39	16·01	31·02	54·65

Comparative Statistics, 1958

Statistics for Warrington compared with the average for England and Wales.

	Warring- ton	England and Wales
Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
Live Births	16·51	16·40
Deaths—		
All Causes	11·17	11·70
Tuberculosis	0·09	0·10
Rates per 1,000 related live births		
Deaths—		
All causes under 1 year of age	24·39	22·50
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Maternal Deaths—		
All Causes	0·74	0·43
Still Births	31·02	21·60

Causes of Death at different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Warrington

Cause of Death	Age Group and Sex												Totals			
	Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years				65 to 75 years		75 years and over
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	5	1
Tuberculosis: Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Diphtheria: Meningococcal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm: Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	11	4	22	13
Malignant neoplasm: Lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	—	10	1	33	2
Malignant neoplasm: Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	9
Malignant neoplasm: uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Malignant neoplasm: lymphatic neoplasm	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	19	6	11	8	43	27
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Leukaemia: Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	11	20	41	72
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	45	15	32	25	98	61
Coronary Disease: Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	4	7	12	13
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	14	15	12	45	61
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	3	1	16	12
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	—	6	9	27	31
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	16	8	42	20
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	5	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Pregnancy:Childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	8	5	7	29	42
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	4	1	12	3
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	6	3	16	10
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	1	2	9	4
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	19	13	3	1	1	3	5	2	21	21	159	68	145	118	481	407

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 888 deaths occurring during the year 778 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes:—

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of deaths from all Causes
1. Heart Diseases	290	32·7
2. Cancer	156	17·6
3. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	113	12·7
4. Other defined and ill-defined causes...	71	7·9
5. Bronchitis	62	6·9
6. Pneumonia	58	6·5
7. Other Circulatory Diseases	28	3·2

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year) 1958

Principal certified Causes of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity ...	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8 8
Congenital Malformations ...	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	6
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	7
Other Causes ...	6	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	11
TOTALS ...	11	6	2	—	2	4	2	2	3	32

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate fell to 24·39 which is the lowest rate recorded in the town. However, the stillbirth rate rose to 31·02 which is the highest since 1951, the total of stillbirths and infant deaths expressed per thousand live and stillbirths, rising to 54·66 as compared with 53·62 last year. In previous years I have stressed the importance of health education in the antenatal period if progress is to be made in improving these statistics and this will require not only professional efforts but, even more so, efforts on the part of patients in their own interest.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Notifications received during 1958

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified										Total
	Under 1	1- 2	3- 4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & over	Age un- known	
Measles	5	25	36	25	2	—	—	—	—	1	94
Scarlet Fever	—	10	15	32	8	—	—	—	—	1	66
Pneumonia	5	—	1	4	1	3	3	4	3	—	24
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	—	—	23
Whooping Cough	2	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Dysentery	—	5	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	9
Meningitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis (Resp.):											
Males	—	2	—	1	3	8	14	18	8	4	58
Females	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	—	—	12
Tuberculosis (Non-Resp.):											
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Females	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	15	46	57	71	15	28	37	27	11	7	314

There was no unusual incidence of any infectious disease.

Venereal Diseases

The following figures are compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington.

Number of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year:—

	1958	1957	1956
Gonorrhoea	26	18	11
Syphilis	3	6	7
Other Conditions	47	68	66

Tuberculosis

There was a rise in the notification of respiratory tuberculosis as compared with the record low figure in 1957. This may be due to the fact that a Mass Miniature Radiography unit visited the area and surveyed factories and schools in addition to attending for the established weekly session.

The weekly session held at the Patten Hall on Tuesday afternoons is much appreciated by the medical profession and the public.

The general arrangements for the prevention of tuberculosis and its after-care have followed the same lines as previously.

DOMICILIARY VISITING

Regular visiting of all households from which notifications have been received is accompanied by intensive efforts to trace all contacts with a known case of respiratory tuberculosis. All contacts so traced are entered in the register and are repeatedly visited and encouraged to attend the Chest Clinic, or to continue to attend where the Chest Physician advises this. The attendance of contacts at the hospital clinic for surveillance still leaves much to be desired.

The following table gives details of the numbers of contacts on the register.

Type of Contact	No. ascertained
New Contacts with new cases notified during year ...	182
New contacts with old cases notified in previous years	16
Old Contacts with old cases notified in previous years	104
TOTALS	302

At the end of the year there were 2,543 persons recorded in the Contact s Register.

CONTACTS VISITED

Contacts with new cases visited for first time	136
Visits to contacts with old cases	378
Total visits	514

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the year, the first full-scale programme of B.C.G. inoculation of school children in the thirteen-year-old age group was carried out. The following are the figures for the whole year:

Number of children mantoux-tested ...	1084
Number found negative	886
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.... ..	883

Thirteen children with positive skin tests were known to be contacts with notified cases of tuberculosis.

All the children with positive skin tests were X-rayed. No case of active disease was found.

The home of every child with a positive skin test was visited with a view to persuading all members of the household to be X-rayed, and 75% of all those children whose homes were visited actually attended for X-ray.

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1939	0·91	0·18	0·72	0·08	0·80
1940	0·87	0·04	0·79	0·07	0·86
1941	0·94	0·19	0·62	0·07	0·69
1942	0·89	0·33	0·71	0·08	0·79
1943	0·92	0·34	0·76	0·15	0·91
1944	1·16	0·25	0·60	0·11	0·71
1945	1·05	0·25	0·64	0·08	0·72
1946	0·76	0·17	0·63	0·09	0·72
1947	0·69	0·10	0·44	0·09	0·53
1948	1·17	0·12	0·58	0·06	0·64
1949	0·75	0·09	0·43	0·04	0·47
1950	0·67	0·09	0·28	0·05	0·33
1951	0·84	0·19	0·27	0·12	0·40
1952	0·93	0·02	0·17	0·05	0·22
1953	1·05	0·07	0·14	0·01	0·15
1954	0·89	0·07	0·15	0·01	0·17
1955	0·78	0·09	0·11	—	0·11
1956	1·09	0·12	0·10	0·01	0·11
1957	0·62	0·10	0·035	0·012	0·05
1958	0·88	0·06	0·075	0·013	0·09

DEATHS

There were 6 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year, and one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The table of causes of death on page 14 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

AFTER-CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

The Authority makes an annual grant of £100 to the Daresbury and Warrington Division of the British Red Cross Society to aid them in the splendid work they carry out in the field of after-care of the tuberculous.

Prophylactic Measures

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

The table below gives details of initial protection given by the injection of prophylactics against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

Disease against which protection given	No. of primary courses performed						Performed by Local Health Authority	Performed by General Practitioner
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 years or over	Total		
Diphtheria	134	429	69	223	—	855	644	211
Smallpox	548	20	26	23	79	696	406	290
Whooping Cough	128	413	23	4	—	568	381	187
Poliomyelitis.....	66	521	1,171	5,759	877	8,394	8,385	9

RE-INFORCEMENT MEASURES

In addition to the above measures of primary protection the following numbers were given re-inforcement injections:

	By Local Health Authority	By General Practitioners	Total
Diphtheria	756	23	779
Re-vaccination	61	86	147
Poliomyelitis (3rd injection)	2773	—	2773

It will be seen from the above table that in comparison with previous years there has been a continued reduction in the amount of diphtheria immunisation which has taken place in the Borough. This is greatly to be regretted, and is still attributed to the great emphasis and the publicity which is given nationally to poliomyelitis immunisation. I feel that this has detracted from the diphtheria immunisation campaign.

The number of vaccinations against smallpox has increased in the last two years.

POLIOMYELITIS

Since the inception of the scheme, 10,950 children under 16 years have been registered for inoculation giving a 47·7% uptake in the town. The small response is probably due to the fact that Warrington has been singularly free from poliomyelitis during the past ten years.

Of those children registered up to the end of 1958, only 4·5% have failed to attend for the first injection in spite of further appointments being offered.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN AGE GROUPS

[illegible]

Registrar General's estimate of Child Population, June, 1958	—	0—4 years	—	6200	Immunity Index	—	Under 1 year	—	10.23%
		5—14 years	—	12400			1 to 4 years	—	48.44%
							5 to 14 years	—	46.10%
Total child population				18600			Under 15 years	—	44.19%

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act were carried out by the Welfare Services Department, with the exception of Section 47. No action was taken during the year under Section 47.

For the following remarks concerning epileptics, spastics and blind persons, and the relative statistics, I am indebted to the Chief Officer of Welfare Services, who has provided me with the necessary information.

Epileptics and Spastics

Recreational handicraft facilities for these and other types of handicapped persons are provided and a full-time Crafts Instructress gives instruction and assistance in classes conducted at the Welfare Services Department. The Crafts Instructress attends at the homes of some handicapped persons who cannot attend the classes.

17 Spastics are crippled to such a degree as to merit registration under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, 1 of whom is employed in the Workshops for Blind and Disabled Persons and 7 attend the pastime handicraft class. There are 6 males and 11 females registered as spastics under Section 29. One of those registered is in welfare accommodation provided by the Authority. There are 3 Spastics sponsored by the Authority for admission to Daresbury Hall Residential Home.

Home visiting is done in special cases.

17 epileptics are known to the Authority and the table below gives details of these cases:—

EPILEPTICS

	Total number known to Authority	Registered as handicapped persons under Section 29 of National Assistance Act 1948	In Epileptic Colonies	In residential accommodation provided under Part III of National Assistance Act 1948
Males	8	8	1	—
Females	9	9	2	3
Totals ...	17	17	3	3

Of these 17 epileptics, 2 men are employed in the Workshops for Blind and Disabled Persons. 1 man and 1 woman attend the pastime handicrafts class.

Blind Persons

The tables below indicate the new registrations of partially sighted and blind persons and the incidence during the year of this disability due to cataract and glaucoma:—

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

1. NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER

	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Numbers on register at 1.1.58	75	97	172	16	6	22
Numbers added to register during year.....	6	10	16	3	6	9
Numbers on register at 31.12.58	74	97	18	18	12	30

2. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommended:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind persons	2	3	Nil	8
Partially-sighted persons.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):				
Blind persons	2	Nil	Nil	1
Partially-sighted persons.....	1	1	Nil	4
Number of cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action, had received treatment: Blind Persons ·	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

During the year no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants was notified.

Notifications of Birth

The table below gives details of all births notified during the year occurring in the home, or in Institutions, and gives the total number of births finally attributable to Warrington after outward transfer of births attributable to other Authorities. This figure of attributable notified births does not necessarily coincide with the number of attributable registered births supplied by the Registrar-General.

	Domiciliary						Institutional						Totals					
	Live Births			Still Births			Total Births			Live Births			Still Births			Total Births		
	Pre-mature		Mature	Total		Total		Total		Pre-mature		Mature	Total		Total		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Births notified as occurring in Warrington	7	13	293	265	300	278	5	2	305	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Births occurring outside Warrington attributable to Warrington (Inward transfers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all births notified.....	7	13	293	265	300	278	5	2	305	280	70	81	684	591	754	672	32	30
Births occurring in Warrington attributable to other Authorities (Outward Transfers).....	—	—	5	4	5	4	—	—	5	4	35	38	314	296	349	334	17	11
Total births attributable to Warrington	7	13	288	261	295	274	5	2	300	276	35	43	370	295	405	338	15	19

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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THE FIRST 10 YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Since the inception of the National Health Service the services carried out by the Local Health Authority have shown remarkable change.

In the Care of Mothers and Young Children there has been a decline in the use of the local authority ante-natal clinic, due, in no small part, to the booking of general practitioners for confinements at home, and at the close of the 10 year period much of the work of the local health clinic is concerned with the booking of hospital beds rather than with the correct function of giving full ante-natal care and instruction. In this clinic there has been a growth in health education, and there is now available a course of lectures on "Mothercraft" which can be attended by expectant mothers so desiring. Simultaneously, with the decline of the ante-natal clinic there has been a decline in the post-natal clinic, almost to the state of extinction. Some re-adjustment of Infant Welfare Sessions has taken place resulting from the change in distribution of the population. With the development of the Orford Neighbourhood Unit there has been a movement of the population to the north side of the town with a need for the strengthening of Infant Welfare Services in that area. The ten year period has also shown a steady increase in the use of the Dental Clinic by expectant and nursing mothers. At the beginning of the period, four Day Nurseries were operating with waiting lists for all of them, but at the close of the period there are only two nurseries, one of which has several vacancies. This diminished demand for day nursery accommodation is due to the change in state of female employment, and also, to some extent, to the fact that the charge made is considerably higher than it was formerly.

The staff of Health Visitors has been expanded and the scope of their duties has been greatly expanded. Prior to 1948, health visitors were solely concerned with infant visiting which was carried out on a basis depending upon weekly or monthly visits. To-day they undertake these infant welfare duties on a basis of selective visiting. They have now taken over tuberculosis visiting, special attendance at the V.D. and Diabetic Clinics, and they carry out much social work with problem families and other special cases. It still remains difficult to obtain an adequate number of health visitors and the only solution to this problem has been to obtain and employ our own students. The staff of the Home Nursing Service has been doubled in the period under review, and the amount of work done has risen even more sharply. A development in this service has been in connection with the care of the aged and chronic sick, whereby routine bathing and toilet care is given under the guidance of the Home Nursing Service.

In the sphere of Vaccination and Immunisation there has been a fall latterly in the demand for diphtheria immunisation, almost certainly attributable to the great emphasis and drive in order to secure a higher percentage of poliomyelitis protection. The number of immunising injections to be given to a child has now become a major problem, and rationalisation will have to be carried out shortly. In the period under review there has been a great development of whooping cough protection and also of tetanus, and in the last two years the whole of this field has been largely taken up by poliomyelitis immunisation and its problems.

Considerable expansion of the Ambulance Service had to be undertaken during the early years of the National Health Service to keep up with the very heavy demands for transport, but this would now seem to have settled down to a more or less steady demand, the major part of which consists of transport to and from Out-Patient and Treatment departments of hospitals.

In the field of Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care, there has been a marked decline in the death rate from tuberculosis, and at the latter end of the decade we dared to hope that there would also be some reduction in the number of notified cases, though this has been less marked than the reduction in the death rate. Great emphasis is now laid upon follow-up of contacts, and B.C.G. vaccination is now offered to school leavers. The 10 year period has seen a great development in the field of Health Education though this still presents problems in presentation, but there is no doubt that the public are far more health conscious to-day than they were 10 years ago, and are much more interested in matters connected with the Health Services. The establishment of a "Loan" Department for nursing equipment and apparatus has proved of considerable value to patients being nursed at home and this service has been steadily developed during the decade.

Probably no service has seen greater expansion than that of Domestic Help, which virtually did not exist in 1948, and at the close of the period employed 65 domestic helps. Much of their work is concerned with the care at home of the chronic sick and aged. Probably no part of the domiciliary services has made a greater contribution to human happiness, since this service has enabled many aged and infirm people to live in comfort in their own homes where previously they would have been condemned either to squalor or the institution.

In the Mental Health Service there has been considerable development also since this was a new service taken over by the authority in 1948. The Occupation Centre has been developed and established in a building of its own and much after-care work is carried out on discharged patients from Mental Hospitals. A system whereby a certain number of mental defectives can obtain short-term care in an institution while relatives are on holiday has been a boon to many families.

In the beginning, accommodation available for the local authority services was sparse in the extreme, being entirely in small improvised buildings providing a bare minimum of facility. At the close of the period the services were operated in recently rented, spacious premises, which nevertheless had many shortcomings, but a new Health and Education Clinic adjoining the Health Department is approaching completion and it is hoped to take it into use in the first half of 1959.

The decade has also seen a considerable change in the relationships between the Health Department and other branches of the medical services. It is especially notable in the cordial relations which have developed with the general practitioners and the consultants. Despite the difficult functions placed on the different branches of the Health Services the standard of co-ordination and co-operation is remarkably good considering the highly complex services and the multiplicity of workers.

MATERNAL AND CHILD-CARE

GENERAL

There has been no significant change in the pattern of the service, the accommodation available being in rented Church premises. The difficulties outlined in my previous reports continued, but at the time of writing, work is well advanced on the building of the new clinic at the rear of the Health Department, which will result in material improvements in all services.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows:—

Number of expectant mothers attending	816
Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy	799
Total number of attendances made.....	1171

These figures include a large number of patients who attended once only and who are then booked for hospital confinement and are referred to hospital ante-natal clinics, and they also include patients from the areas of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

One post-natal session is held each week at the same time as an ante-natal clinic with a consultant obstetrician in attendance. Mothers confined at home are encouraged to attend this clinic for a post-natal examination about six weeks after confinement. During the year 15 women attended as compared with 27 in 1957. Of course, the majority of patients who are confined in their own homes have booked a doctor who carries out post-natal examination under his own arrangements, and these 15 women are those who attended for post-natal examination having booked no doctor for their confinement. Reference to the section on Midwifery shows that only 32 women did not book a doctor. Midwives and Health Visitors stress the importance of post-natal examination during their routine visits.

During the year the system of ante-natal classes continued. The lectures are given by the Superintendent Health Visitor, and the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and are illustrated by film-strips and slides. Attendances are not confined to Borough residents and patients from adjoining county areas frequently attend. Expectant mothers attended courses during the year.

During the year, 299 expectant mothers received vaccination against poliomyelitis—284 received 2 injections and 15 received one injection.

The total number of premature infants born in the area during 1958 was 98 compared with 104 born during 1957.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Grand Total
	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz. ...	1	—	1	2	—	1	3
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz. ..	14	—	12	1	—	1	15
TOTALS	17	—	15	3	—	2	20

8 premature infants died during 1958. This means that 8.2 per cent of the 98 premature infants born during the year died within a year. Only 2.43 per cent of full-term babies died before reaching the age of one year.

CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

The Welfare Centres continued to operate as in previous years, and all are held in hired Church premises, which has necessarily restricted the activities which could be carried out.

The Centres being operated at the end of the year were as follows:

Bewsey Adult School, Folly Lane, Bewsey

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Cairo Street Chapel Schoolroom

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orford Congregational Church, Festival Avenue, Orford.

Toddlers' Clinic. Thursday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Parochial Hall, Lindley Avenue, Latchford

Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Details of the attendances at these Infant Welfare Centres, and at the two Toddlers' Clinics are given below:

1. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	No. of Child Welfare Sessions per month	No. of children who first attended and who at first attendance were under 1 year	Number of Children who attended during year and who were born in:			Total number of children who attended during year	Number of attendances during the year who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
			1958	1957	1956-3		under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
Bewsey	4	213	164	90	29	283	1675	117	12	1804
Cairo Street	8	493	379	235	84	698	3220	266	86	3572
*Orford.....	8	436	262	268	450	980	3335	599	494	4428
Lindley Ave. ...	4	272	139	142	41	322	2059	278	34	2371
TOTALS ...	24	1414	944	735	604	2283	10289	1260	626	12175

* Includes figures for Toddlers' Clinic, details of which are given separately below.

2. TODDLERS' CLINICS

No. of Sessions held	No. of appointments made	No. of toddlers who attended	No. of revisits by toddlers	Total No. of attendances made	No. referred for treatment
96	833	378	26	404	12

3. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEDICAL OFFICER

Name of Centre	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Totals
Bewsey	348	28	376
Cairo Street	644	61	705
Orford	601	132	733
Lindley Avenue	326	31	357
TOTALS	1919	252	2171

DENTAL CARE

During the year, 184 children of pre-school age were dentally inspected, of whom 157 required treatment. 168 attendances for treatment were made in the same period.

The number of expectant and nursing mothers referred for treatment totalled 52 and the number of attendances made for treatment was 119.

General anaesthetics administered totalled 147.

The tables below give details of the work carried out during the year.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	54	54	48	18
Children under 5	184	157	138	127

	Scal- ing & gum treat- ment	Fil- lings	Silver Ni- trate treat- ment	Cr'ns or Inlays	Ex- trac- tions	Gen- eral Anaes- thetics	Dentures		X- Rays
							Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	47	3	—	—	97	24	10	2	1
Children under 5.....	3	5	—	—	193	123	—	—	—

DAY NURSERIES

The Authority at the end of the year had two Day Nurseries in operation providing accommodation for 100 children under the age of five years.

Usually there is no waiting list, but there has been a decline in demand for places at Haryngton Avenue Nursery as shown in the attendance figures on the next page. The position with regard to this nursery is kept under constant review, but I feel there is a real need for a day nursery in this situation to meet social problems.

ADMISSIONS

Day Nursery	Number of new applications for admission			Number of Children admitted		
	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases
Haryngton Avenue ...	1	9	55	1	9	42
Orford Lane ...	10	32	70	8	26	45

ATTENDANCES MADE AT DAY NURSERIES
(MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

Day Nursery	No. of attendances			No. of days open
	0—2 years	2—5 years	0—5 years	
Haryngton Ave.	2560	7812	10372	255
Orford Lane ...	4052	7425	11477	255
All Nurseries ...	6612	15237	21849	255

The table below gives the number of approved places in the two age groups at each Day Nursery, and the average daily attendances during the year.

Day Nursery	0 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		0 to 5 years	
	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance
Haryngton Ave.	14	10.08	36	30.76	50	40.83
Orford Lane ...	14	15.95	36	29.23	50	45.18
All Nurseries ...	28	26.03	72	59.99	100	36.01

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Nine such cases were admitted to various homes during 1958 as compared with 8 in 1957. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which the mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1958 are 85 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 79 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

WELFARE FOODS AND VITAMINS

National Dried Milk and vitamins were available at the Welfare Foods Shop, Cairo Street, each day, Monday to Saturday, at Infant Welfare Centres during session, and at sessions of the Hospital Ante-natal Clinics and during the year the following amounts were distributed:

National Dried Milk	...	...	44,183 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	4,994 bottles
Vitamins "A" and "D"	...	...	6,809 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	57,480 bottles

The sale of National Dried Milk dropped some 25% as a result of the price increase in 1957 and amounts sold since that date have remained at the lower monthly level.

There has been a great increase in the amounts of proprietary foods and vitamins sold during the past three years. For example, the income from sales in 1956 was approximately £1,300, whereas in 1958 the figure was £3,379.

Although some small part of the increase is due to increases in prices of proprietary brands of food and vitamins, it is obvious that the fall in sales of National Dried Milk have been more than compensated by an increased demand for proprietary articles.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AND ALLIED SERVICES

HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1958, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor. 1 Whole-time Health Visitor.
- 7 Health Visitors/School Nurses. 3 Clinic Nurses. 2 Student Health Visitors.
- 2 Student Health Visitors were appointed during the year, one being a Clinic Nurse who applied for training as a Health Visitor.

Staff at 31st December, 1958

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor. 6 Health Visitors/School Nurses.
- 1 Whole-time Health Visitor. 2 Clinic Nurses
- 4 Student Health Visitors.

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

Four Student Health Visitors commenced training in September.

HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES

Health Visitors' duties have remained unchanged. Due to shortage of staff they have been working larger areas and the provision of car allowances in four cases has enabled these health visitors to handle much more work.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Nine Health Visitors attended a Short Week-end Post-Graduate Course in Manchester.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

1. Visits to Mothers and Young Children

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
5464	316	485	1288	6849	2830	4483

2. Other Visits

For Purposes of After-care: first visits	...	...	...	7
subsequent visits	...	...	...	10
To the aged and infirm: first visits	...	...	...	36
subsequent visits	...	...	...	56
To cases of notifiable disease	...	...	...	74
To contacts with cases of V.D.	...	...	...	50
Special visits	...	...	...	453
Total	...	...	...	686

3. Attendances at Clinics and Centres

No. of attendances at Welfare Centre Sessions	...	...	782
„ „ „ „ Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions			184
„ „ „ „ Hospital Out-Patient Clinics for purpose of liaison:			
(a) To Paediatric Clinic	...	...	20
(b) „ V.D. Clinic	...	...	15

HEALTH EDUCATION

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies.

The Fire Service organised a "Guard that Fire" campaign and exhibition and the Health Department assisted in the arrangements, mainly by providing publicity material.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis has been dealt with as a single problem in "Control of Communicable Diseases" embracing prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

MIDWIFERY

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health	22
Midwives in private practice	2
Midwives employed by the Local Authority	10
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	1

One midwife was appointed during the year.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 583 domiciliary confinements reported and 1423 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 567 cases (32 cases where no doctor was booked and 535 where a doctor was booked). Independent midwives attended 15 cases where a doctor was booked, and one case where no doctor was booked.

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 58 domiciliary cases, including 45 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 13 cases.

ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia (trilene, gas and air, and pethidine) in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. All midwives are equipped for trilene administration.

During the year municipal midwives administered analgesics to Warrington mothers as follows:

	Gas and Air	Trilene	Pethidine
When doctor was present	4	87	71
When no doctor was present ...	10	359	254

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

23 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified: 19 were hospital cases and 4 in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 715 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

	For Ante- natal Care	During Puerper- ium period	After 14th day (for post-natal care)	To Pupils' Cases	For Other Reasons	TOTAL
As Midwife...	91	357	15	22	160	645
As Maternity Nurse ...	4585	6864	181	2220	228	14078
TOTALS	4676	7221	196	2242	388	14723

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives holds the Midwife Teacher's Certificate and four Municipal Midwives are approved as district teachers for Part II Training for the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

The pupil midwives are attached to the Warrington General Hospital which is an approved Training School.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives attended a Course for Supervisors and three midwives attended a Post-Graduate Course during the year.

HOME NURSING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1958, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 13 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.
- 2 Student Home Nurses.

At 31st December, 1958, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- *15 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- * 2 Student Home Nurses qualified as Queen's Nurses during the year.

ORGANISATION

The general pattern of work continued as in previous years. Recruitment of staff continues to be difficult. The statistical tables show no diminution of the demands on the service, except in regard to tuberculosis, where the number of visits is markedly reduced, but it will be seen that there is also a big increase in the attendances at the Nurses' Home for injections.

CASES ATTENDED

The tables below give details of the numbers and types of cases attended, the disposal of cases, and visits paid, by Home Nurses during the year:

Type of Case	No. of cases on Books at 1/1/58	No. of cases added to books during year	No. of cases on books at end of year
Medical	339	1116	284
Surgical	38	252	36
Infectious Diseases	6	35	—
Tuberculosis	16	51	11
Maternal Complications... ..	3	19	1
Others	13	54	10
TOTALS	415	1527	342

Of the total of 1527 new cases attended during the year 144 were under 5 years of age, and 546 were over 65 years of age.

1942 cases were attended during the year. The table below gives details of the disposal of the 1600 cases removed from the books during the year.

Type of Case	Patients Convalescent	Patients Died	Patients sent to hospital	Patients removed from books for other causes
Medical ...	663	146	155	210
Surgical... ..	184	18	25	25
Infectious Diseases ...	34	3	3	1
Tuberculosis ...	14	—	13	29
Maternal Complications	17	—	2	2
Others	33	3	5	23
TOTALS ...	937 945	170	203	290

VISITS PAID

Home Nurses made a total of 61,260 visits to all cases during the year, compared with 67,420 in 1957. Details of the numbers of visits paid to the various types of case are given below:

To medical cases	...	...	...	...	49,709
To surgical cases	...	...	...	...	7,689
To cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	232
To cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2,647
To cases of maternal complications	...	...	...	...	222
To other cases	...	...	...	...	761

INJECTION CLINIC

In addition to the cases attended in their homes, 374 patients made 6,493 attendances at the Clinic at the Nurses' Home for the purpose of receiving injections. At the close of the year 106 patients were still attending this Clinic, the institution of which has relieved the pressure on home visiting by the nursing staff.

BATHS SERVICE

During the year this service which enables a trained nurse to visit the aged and infirm in their homes to give them baths was continued. 208 old people received this service and 4,319 visits were paid to their homes by the staff.

This service has satisfied a long felt need and has been greatly appreciated by the old people who have benefited from it.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Annual Report for the year 1958

GENERAL

As forecast in my last report, the demand for the Domestic Help Service increased and the demand was met by the service being expanded by 10% in the 1958 year both in staff employed and cases dealt with. Most of this increased demand has come about through patients in the aged category being discharged from hospital after treatment. This type of case, in the main, requires the full facilities of the Service, generally daily help which includes the preparation of meals, shopping, lighting of fires, etc. Such cases prove interesting to the Home Help and the visiting staff. Often there are no near relatives and much work is involved in recruiting the help of neighbours to ensure that a continuous watchful eye is kept on the more seriously handicapped.

Maternity cases still remain a small percentage of the total, although with the innovation of a maximum cost of £4 0s. 0d. per week greater interest has been shown, cases increasing by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. It is expected that this interest will continue to grow.

With the expanding scope of the Service more daily help has been provided for families in the mother's absence, where the father or another adult was available at night and at week-ends to look after the children. The Home Help would get the children up in the morning and give them breakfast, see them off to school or take them to the Day Nursery, and collect them again at night. This service has prevented a number of children being taken into care. All departments connected with this type of case have co-operated completely, as in many instances the lack of disturbance and greater sense of security at home is more beneficial to the children.

ORGANISATION

In April of 1958, because of the greater volume of work, the Health Committee increased the staffing quota to 60 x 35 hours per week. Consequent upon this action, another Home Visitor was appointed on the 14th July, 1958, to ensure that each patient received frequent visits, and to maintain a regular personal contact. For administrative purposes, the area has been divided equally between the Visitors.

STATISTICS

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of cases attended and the visits paid by Domestic Helps during the year:

	Total cases dealt with during year	Total visits	Cases on Books at 31st December, 1958
Chronic Sick & Aged	465	31719	332
Tuberculosis	4	383	2
Acute Illness	23	396	3
Mothers with young children.....	16	1143	8
Maternity	19	149	—
TOTALS	527	33790	345

This shows an increase of 61 cases on the previous year, with an increase of 4550 visits paid. The average number of visits paid per week to homes by Domestic Helps during 1958 was 646, compared with an average of 563 during 1957.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

ORGANISATION

There was again no change in the area and population served. The number of patients handled from the three areas served, showed an increase of 1,900 over last year's figure. This increase was almost entirely in cases handled within the County Borough area. The figures for the Cheshire Agency remained almost constant, while those for the Lancashire Agency showed a small decline.

The total mileage run in conveying the increased number of patients was reduced by 3,250 miles. A large part of this reduction was in the mileage run in the Lancashire Agency, and is an indication that the use of radio control has enabled us to cut out to a large degree long single patient journeys in the outlying areas of our agencies. It is also a measure of the increasing proficiency in journey planning now being achieved by our control staff. This reduction in mileage coupled with the reduction in miles run per patient is excellent, in view of the increasing number of patients being transported to specialist hospitals in the Liverpool area for regular out-patient treatment.

During the year, a new service, made possible by radio control, was introduced, whereby information as to the nature and severity of injuries in accident cases is reported, from the scene of the incident, to the Depot, and relayed to the Infirmary so that preparations suitable to the particular case can be made in advance, thus assuring the patient of the earliest possible treatment and obviating disruption of the accident reception ward.

Certain modifications were made to the uniform issued with a view to giving a more positive identification to our staff. The issue of a light-weight summer jacket was also introduced.

The service again entered a team in the National Ambulance Competition and bettered their position, being narrowly beaten into second place by the City of Liverpool team. The team members devoted much of their off-duty time voluntarily to a series of training periods provided by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Ambulance Officer, in conjunction with certain civil defence volunteers.

VEHICLES

The vehicle and staff state remained the same as in the previous period. One vehicle, a sitting case car, was replaced by a new vehicle of the same type.

STAFF TRAINING

A series of post entry training lectures for the staff were given during the year and all the staff are being given a shortened course of Civil Defence training by the Ambulance Officer in order that the full-time staff shall not be at a disadvantage if at any time they were to be augmented by the Civil Defence volunteers of the Ambulance Section.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section continued to be instructed by the Ambulance Officer, and during the year under review, 34 persons attended for training. The average weekly attendance was 17 persons. Over 60% of the volunteers attended for at least 25 hours instruction, while many had a total attendance in excess of 60 hours. A team was entered in the Regional Civil Defence Tournament and was placed 11th out of some 27 teams competing.

During the year much good use was made of the derelict buildings and area of Padgate R.A.F. Camp in the weekly staging of realistic exercises under the direction of the Ambulance Officer and Mr. Dunn the Civil Defence Training Officer.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables give details of the work carried out in respect of Warrington patients, in the agency areas operated by agreement with Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils, and for other Ambulance Authorities.

WARRINGTON CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances ...	989	39	8246	9274	31007	3·34
Sitting-case cars	176	13	10250	10439	37061	3·55
TOTALS ...	1165	52	18496	19713	68063	3·45

CASES IN LANCASHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious diseases	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances ...	193	10	1008	1211	7946	6·5
Sitting-case cars	11	4	1788	1803	11567	6·41
TOTALS ...	204	14	2796	3014	19513	6·47

CASES IN CHESHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No run	Average per patient
Ambulances ...	258	8	1059	1325	10986	8·29
Sitting-case cars	1	—	36	37	458	12·37
TOTALS ...	259	8	1095	1362	11444	8·4

OTHER CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances ...	28	—	45	73	854	11·69
Sitting-case cars	3	—	5	8	120	15·00
TOTALS ...	31	—	50	81	974	12·02

SUMMARY

				No. of patients carried	No. of miles run
Warrington cases	...	...	...	19713	68068
Lancashire C.C. cases	...	...	...	3014	19513
Cheshire C.C. cases	...	...	...	1362	11444
Other cases	...	...	...	81	974
TOTALS				24170	99999

Average number of miles per patient:	Ambulances	4.27
	Cars	4.00
	All vehicles	4.13

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No change was made in the service during the year. The position with regard to the obtaining of hospital vacancies continued to be reasonably satisfactory, especially having regard to the general shortage, especially of mental deficiency beds. Dr. Harrison, Medical Superintendent of Winwick Hospital, and his staff, were most helpful as also was Dr. Fraser MacKenzie who also gave his specialist opinion in a few difficult cases of suspected mental defect. A mental health visitor attended out-patient clinics to try to foster increased co-ordination between the local health authority services and the hospital clinics.

The following tables give details of the work performed by this service during the year where specific action was taken under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts. The tables do not include the many cases which required no specific action under these Acts, but where advice or assistance was given or which were referred to other statutory or voluntary bodies.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1. PARTICULARS OF CASES ASCERTAINED DURING 1958

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Cases at 31st December, ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with." Action taken on reports by:				
(i) Local Education Authority on children:				
1. While at school or liable to attend school	6	3	—	—
2. On leaving Special schools	—	2	—	—
3. On leaving ordinary schools	3	1	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	—	—	1	—
(iii) Other sources	—	—	—	1
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at the 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground:	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ...	—	1	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	9	7	1	1

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	9	3	—	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Place of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospital ...	—	2	1	1
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	5	1	1

3. SUMMARY OF CASES

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Numbers of cases awaiting vacancies in Mental Deficiency Institutions at 31st December, 1958	4	—	—	—
Numbers attending Occupation Centre	6	2	13	3
Total cases on Register:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	25	12	36	24
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) Admitted to Hospitals ...	8	9	36	49
(iv) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	9	11
Cases ceasing to be under community care, died, removed from area, or lost sight of... ..	—	—	2	—
Totals	43	23	86	87

HOME VISITS TO MENTAL DEFECTIVES

To cases under Statutory Supervision	417
„ „ „ Voluntary Supervision	46
For report on home circumstances for purposes of Section 11 ...	22
For progress reports	11
To cases on holiday from institutions	43
Total ...	539

OCCUPATION CENTRE

The work of the Occupation Centre continued on the same lines as in previous years, but was retarded by the prolonged illness of the Supervisor. Her work was most ably continued by Mrs. Woodward, Assistant Supervisor. One Assistant Supervisor joined the National Association for Mental Health training course in Manchester, in September, with some resulting staff shortage.

The Association of the Parents of Mentally Handicapped Children very kindly presented the Centre with a record player which proved most useful in the period when we had no pianist, and at other times produced interest and entertainment for the children.

At the end of the first quarter, Lancashire withdrew their children consequent upon opening a centre of their own at Newton-le-Willows. The reduction in members attending has not helped in the division of the children into groups since the members do not warrant as many sub-divisions. It is hoped to build up local attendances a little, but most children who are capable of benefitting in any way from the centre are already in attendance.

At the end of the year there were 30 children attending, compared with 44 at the end of 1957.

The children attending the Centre are provided with hot mid-day meals from the Bolton County School Meals Kitchen.

The majority of the Warrington children who attend the Centre are conveyed to and from their homes by ambulance.

The following table gives details of cases attending, and average daily attendance during the year:—

CASES ATTENDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Warrington cases	23
Cheshire County Council cases	7
Total	30
Total number of attendances	5363
Average daily attendance	27·8

MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL TREATMENT

1. ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES

Source of notification	Males	Females	Total
General medical practitioners	31	40	71
Hospitals, Clinics and Psychiatrists...	82	78	160
Police Authorities	14	16	30
General Public	10	11	21
Other Corporation Departments	1	—	1
TOTALS	138	245 145	283

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES

Mode of disposal	Males	Females	Total
Admitted to hospital as:			
(a) Observation cases	67	73	140
(b) Voluntary patients	67	60	127
(c) Temporary patients	—	1	1
(d) Certified patients	—	1	1
TOTALS	134	135	269

3. SUBSEQUENT DISPOSAL OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR OBSERVATION

Mode of disposal	Males	Females	Total
Accepted treatment as voluntary patients	13	30	43
Temporary Patients	1	—	1
Certified	23	22	45
Discharged	13	5	18
Died	1	2	3
TOTALS	51	59	110

Cases admitted direct to mental hospitals as voluntary patients	Male 42	Female 26	Total 68
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Thirty (16 male and 14 female) of the above 140 observation cases were persons not resident in the County Borough and subsequent disposal was not, therefore, notified to this Authority.

AFTER-CARE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of home visits	405	490	895
Other visits	110	138	248
Removed from care	89	120	209
Referred to: (a) general medical practitioners	53	61	114
(b) Psychiatrist or Clinic	49	60	109
Interviews with other agencies, Departments or employers.....	213	130	343

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

PART I—GENERAL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the area is derived from deep wells in Bunter sandstone at Winwick and Houghton Green and boreholes at Newton Hollow and Foxhill, near Frodsham, Cheshire, and Forest Farm, Burtonwood, all of which are owned and controlled by the County Borough Council. Supplies are supplemented in bulk by Liverpool and Manchester Corporations.

- (1) The supply to the area and its several parts have been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (2) There is no significant plumbo-solvent action.
- (3) The well and boreholes supplies are chlorinated and dechlorination with residual recording and alarms have been installed at Winwick. In addition the supply from Forest Farm is aerated. Treatment is afforded to the supplementary supplies by the Liverpool and Manchester Authorities with duplicate chlorination at Houghton Green.
- (4) The whole of the built up area of the Borough has a piped supply to each house and no stand pipe supplies exist. Direct to houses: 22,991. Population: 79,470.

Routine sampling is undertaken by officials of the Water Department of the Local Authority and samples from each source of supply are submitted to the Public Analyst, J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C. 169 bacteriological and 33 chemical samples were examined during the year.

Public Health Inspectors submitted 14 samples of town's water for chemical and bacteriological examination, nine of which were satisfactory. The 5 unsatisfactory samples were all taken from the shallow well, Bewsey Lock Cottage. On the 9th July, 1958, however, a new supply was installed and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

The Water Engineer, T. Nisbet, Esq., B.Sc., has supplied the following analyses which are representative of each source of supply.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE WARRINGTON DOMESTIC SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL

	8/12/58 Houghton Green	8/12/58 Winwick *	8/12/58 Newton Hollow	8/12/58 Foxhill	8/12/58 Forest Farm	8/12/58 Helsby
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 deg. C in 48 hours	5	0	1	0	0	0
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 deg. C in 3 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per ml.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	0	0	0	0	0	0

* As reported last year, because of deterioration in bacteriological samples, the Winwick source was taken out of supply. During 1958 adequate chlorination, declorination and residual recording with safety alarms was installed and the source brought back into supply on 23/8/58.

CHEMICAL

	10/12/58 Houghton Green	10/12/58 Winwick	9/9/58 Newton Hollow	9/9/58 Foxhill	10/12/58 Forest Farm	9/12/58 Helsby
Appearance	clear	and colo	urless	Yellow Tint	clear and	colourless
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	7·0	7·1	7·5	6·7	6·5	7·2
PARTS PER MILLION—						
Total solids	442	468	175	265	402	324
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0·01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates ...	3·75	7·5	1·75	2·0	1·25	1·25
Chlorides as Cl	36	34	16	72·5	38	51
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27 deg. C.....	0·08	Nil	0·09	0·19	0·05	0·16
Total hardness	289	288	139	119	264	220
Temporary hardness...	190	154	103	84	206	196
Permanent hardness	99	134	36	25	58	24
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	190	154	103	84	206	196
Free Chlorine	Nil	0·57	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Borough Engineer (J. Y. Hughes, Esq., M.I.C.E.) indicates that no major schemes were commenced or completed during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is dealt with by the Cleansing and Salvage Department, controlled by Mr. W. Whitfield, the Cleansing Superintendent. He supplies the following information concerning the service.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly frequency of collection was maintained throughout the year.

The weights of refuse collected during 1958/59 were:—

House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	25,280 tons
Trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1,330 tons

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of entirely by controlled tipping.

SALVAGE

The intensive salvage operations continued throughout the year.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

In accordance with Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909, seven inspections were made by public health inspectors. The number of cinemas was further reduced by the closure, in September, of another cinema. There are now five cinemas in use in the borough.

Defects were found to exist and these were duly notified to the owners. The cinemas have generally been maintained satisfactorily during the year

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1954

Six formal samples of filling materials were submitted to the Slumberland (Research) Laboratories Ltd., Stockport, who are chemists designated as “prescribed analysts” for the purpose of the Act. All were satisfactory.

Three manufacturers of upholstery, furniture and bedding materials are registered under the Act. There are no persons or premises engaged in the manufacture or storage of rag flock within the Borough.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

A total of 60 persons and premises were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. R. Dale. No sales from unauthorised premises were detected.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Ten premises were licensed as Pet Shops, and the premises and conditions under which animals are kept are considered satisfactory.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Twelve formal samples were taken. All were satisfactory.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS AND REGULATIONS

Inspectors made 13 visits to food premises for the purposes of these Acts and Regulations and no contraventions were recorded.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Visits were made on three occasions to sites occupied by single caravans. No licences had been issued under section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the caravans were subsequently removed by the owners in response to informal action by inspectors.

The number of caravans occupying sites within the borough has not shown any tendency to increase. This may be due to the provision of sites by adjacent Rural District Councils.

PART II—FACTORIES

FACTORY ACTS 1937 AND 1948

The following tables record action taken with matters referred to the department by the factory inspector, and as a result of routine inspections by public health inspectors.

(1). INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	27	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	404	83	18	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers' premises)	16	—	—	—
TOTALS	447	92	18	—

(2). CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec-tor	By H.M. Inspec-tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	8	—	14	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	23	9	—	15	—

Three outworkers' premises were examined during the year occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

PART III—HOUSING

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 1,557 complaints was received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters:—

House disrepair and dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864
Accumulation and Storage of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Drainage and sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Rodents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Vermin and insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fumes and smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unwholesome dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous matters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
								<hr/> 1,557 <hr/>

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 1,505 informal and 718 statutory notices were served, and 850 informal notices and 578 statutory notices were complied with.

Twenty-five complaints and informations were submitted to the court relating to 19 properties at which requirements of notices had not been met. An abatement order was made in one instance, and the remainder were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed between issue of summons and date of hearing. (See details of proceedings, page 97.)

Work was carried out by agreement or in default at 5 houses at a cost of £52.

77 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, were made. 6 undertakings not to relet were accepted in lieu of demolition orders. 112 dwelling houses were demolished during the year, and 7 houses were closed.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Steady progress has been made during the year in the clearance of houses scheduled under the Council's Slum Clearance programme.

Clearance areas

The demolition of houses in the Napier Street Clearance area commenced in September and by the end of the year approximately half of the area had been cleared.

A Public Inquiry into the Warrington (Winwick Road) Compulsory Purchase Order 1958, was held on the 26th November before Mr. S. J. Parnell, Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, at the Town Hall, Warrington. The results of this inquiry are not yet known.

The Borough Surveyor (J. Y. Hughes, Esq.) indicates that it was not necessary to take action about dangerous conditions in any houses.

Improvement grants were approved for 17 owner-occupiers and in five cases rented property.

The department continues to provide information to prospective purchasers of houses within the borough as to the Council's proposals for Slum Clearance during the five years 1956 to 1961. In addition information is provided in respect of houses which are intended to be the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders. These are classified as follows:—

Enquiry re property for demolition (over counter)	...	...	255
Enquiry from Town Clerk (Land Charges and Slum Clearance			936
Enquiry re life of property	...	...	167
Enquiry arising out of applications for loans under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	...	...	46
			<hr/>
			1404
			<hr/>

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

The table below gives details of the number of applications received for certificates of disrepair under the 1957 Act and the results of such applications:—

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	154
No. of undertakings accepted from owners	...	...	113
No. of certificates issued in respect of all defects	...	...	45
No of certificates issued in respect of some defects	...	...	50
No. complied with (before service of certificate)	...	...	16
No. of certificates cancelled	...	...	12

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES DURING 1958

	Houses Demolished		Displaced during year	
	Unfit	Others	Persons	Families
A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED				
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	30	—	190	54
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>NOT in Clearance Areas</i>				
(4) Under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.....	81	—	254	85
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	1	—	7	3
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action taken under Local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Order	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Houses Closed Number	Persons displaced	
		Persons	Families
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sec. 16(4) and 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	7	18	6
(9) Under Sec. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of Buildings Closed under Sec. 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

	By Owner	By L.A.
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	554	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	441	2
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts, 1957	Nil	Nil
(13) Under Sec. 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES—						
(a)	(i)	By the Local Authority ...	...	...	...	235
	(ii)	By Other Local Authorities ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(iii)	By other bodies or persons:				
		(a) Private Enterprise ...	...	...	...	93
		(b) Ministry of Works ...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:					
	(i)	By the Local Authority ...	...	...	...	235
	(ii)	By other bodies or persons ...	...	...	...	Nil

PART IV.

RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

(Period March, 1958 — March, 1959)

SURVEY AND NOTIFICATION

One hundred and ninety-eight complaints of rodent infestation were received at the department during the period. One hundred and seven local authority premises were surveyed and 569 premises were surveyed during visits to buildings where food was manufactured, stored or sold; at pig styes and cow sheds while concerned with movements of animals under the Diseases of Animals Act, and during investigations into complaints concerning the keeping of animals, insanitary brook courses, offensive trades and stables. Nine hundred and seventy-six dwelling houses which were the subject of inspection for disrepair were also surveyed to ascertain the presence of rodent infestation.

One small block control scheme was carried out during the year.

SEWER TREATMENT

In the first sewer treatment of the year test baiting was carried out in 308 manholes, being approximately 12 per cent of the manholes in the Borough. Of these it was necessary to carry out pre-baiting with unpoisoned bait in 126 manholes which showed that in 33 manholes rats were present in varying numbers. The poison used was Antu in bread rusk mash.

A second treatment during the year was carried out when 25 manholes out of 117 tested were poison baited. The poison used was warfarin in oatmeal and sausage rusk.

The following table covering the period April 1st, 1958, to March 31st, 1959, showing the extent and type of infestation and measures of control has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1959

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	107	22991	4143	27241	7
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	21	149	32	202	—
(b) Survey under the Act.....	92	—	—	92	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	976	569	1545	—
III. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	113	1125	601	1839	—
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	7	114	21	142	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	14	47	7	68	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV).....	21	161	28	210	—
VI. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	21	161	28	210	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.....	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out	1				

NOTES

Note 1 With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2 (i) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade should be entered in Column (3).

(ii) Sewers should not be included.

(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Column (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Columns (2) and (3)

Note 3 For the purpose of completing Sections II, IV and V, each property should be entered *once only* in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises				Total Types
	L.A. Premises	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	
Ants	2	14	46	—	62
Beetles	—	—	1	—	1
Bluebottles ...	—	—	1	—	1
Bugs	—	8	11	—	19
Cockroaches ...	—	2	22	3	27
Earwigs	—	2	—	—	2
Fleas	—	—	2	—	2
Flies	2	—	5	1	8
Moths	—	1	1	—	2
Snails	—	—	1	—	1
Wasps	—	1	—	—	1
Woodlice	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	4	28	91	4	127

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

PART V—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

MEASUREMENT SURVEY

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Table A1 (page 69) gives the monthly deposits for the year 1958 at each of four gauges situated within the Borough together with comparative monthly deposits at Walton Park. These results are also shown in graph form (page 74).

Table A2 (page 70) shows the mean average monthly and yearly deposits for the years 1957 and 1958 at the new sites and also the average figures over the previous six years at the original sites.

Table A3 (page 72) gives the monthly rainfall figures over the last five years.

The total deposits recorded at the new sites during 1958 averaged 273·38 tons per square mile, being a decrease of approximately 10% on the figures for the previous year. This improvement is encouraging, particularly as the rainfall figure for the year was above the average. A more significant point, perhaps, is revealed when the records for the individual gauges are examined. It will be seen that the deposits at the Central Police Station and Ambulance Depot show substantial decreases whereas those for the Loushers Lane and Sewage Works are slightly increased. The surroundings to the first two gauges are predominantly industrial and railway and to the two showing the increase mainly residential. In this connection it must be pointed out that the Loushers Lane gauge showed unusually high readings during the months of August and October and on both occasions there was evidence that the gauge had been tampered with and soil thrown into the collecting bowl. It has been estimated that the added extraneous matter in each case represented a reading of approximately 10 tons per square mile and a more accurate total reading for this gauge would be 176 tons per square mile. Such a reading would still represent an increase over last year but it would compare with the increase at the Sewage works and, as the results from these two gauges usually show close relationship, it bears out that the estimated deduction would give a more accurate result. The figures do indicate that the overall decrease can be attributed to an improvement, that is, a reduction in the extent of industrial pollution. This deduction, however, cannot be considered absolutely conclusive without possession of instrumentally recorded meteorological data in relation to wind direction, duration and velocity which is not available.

It is interesting to note that the deposit recorded at Walton Park is approximately half the average deposit for the Borough.

In connection with the measurement survey it is pleasing to record that certain industrialists in the Borough have recently shown an interest in the recorded figures and various enquiries have been answered. A firm of wire manufacturers are carrying out their own survey within the works and they have made their results available to my staff. Records have been compared and although it has not been possible to make use of this information to date, I am grateful to the firm for their interest and co-operation. The time and expenditure involved in the measurement of atmospheric pollution limits the local authority to the comparatively few instruments now operating. Obviously, if other private firms were to interest themselves in the matter, the information available would increase and more accurate figures and knowledge of the pollution tendencies in the town would result.

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES

The monthly average of sulphur emissions during 1958 is shown in table B (page 73) and is summarised in graph form on page 75. Table B also shows the comparative figures for 1957 at the existing sites and at Walton Park, together with the average concentrations recorded at the original sites from 1950 to 1956.

As with the deposit gauges a slight reduction in sulphur concentrations is shown when compared with 1957, but the readings are still higher than the average at the original sites. The lowest monthly average during 1958 was 17·3 milligrammes of SO₃ per 1,000 sq. cms. per day during August, and the highest 24·6 in November. Although the summer months again tended to be wet with temperatures below average, the readings show a slightly deeper curve than in 1957 when the range of extremes was 19·3 and 25·2 respectively.

The decrease is shown in 6 out of 7 Borough instruments, the odd one which showed a slight increase being at the Ambulance Depot, Longshaw Street. The Walton Park sulphur concentration reading is only 45% of the Borough average.

TABLE A1
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES — 1958
MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Central Police Station ...	59.76	43.25	30.90	28.95	35.30	31.95	42.82	36.56	41.23	39.72	30.48	31.44	452.36
Police Recreation Ground ...	25.07	17.46	11.60	11.33	6.94	16.30	20.39	21.04	13.93	25.29	11.79	15.65	196.79
Sewage Works ...	20.38	12.65	11.08	9.25	10.99	16.72	20.72	9.45	15.19	13.17	13.83	9.68	163.11
Ambulance Depot ...	33.98	25.29	24.75	14.37	20.65	22.53	30.58	17.63	28.40	22.96	21.02	19.11	281.27
Average for Borough...	34.80	24.66	19.58	15.98	18.47	21.87	28.63	21.17	24.69	25.28	19.28	18.97	273.38
Rainfall in Inches ...	2.50	5.04	1.42	0.63	3.71	4.52	4.93	2.32	3.27	2.85	1.39	3.65	36.23
Walton Park ...	14.77	11.88	6.36	6.20	7.47	11.68	16.94	11.14	12.70	12.20	6.97	13.64	131.95

TABLE A2
DEPOSIT GAUGES
(1) RECORD OF DEPOSITS DURING 1957 AND 1958 AT EXISTING SITES
Tons per square mile

	Central Police Station	Police Rec. Ground Loushers Lane	Sewage Works Latchford	Ambulance Depot Longshaw Street	Mean Average for Borough	Walton Park
1958						
Monthly average	37.70	16.40	13.59	23.44	22.78	11.09
Total	452.36	196.79	163.11	281.27	273.38	131.95
1957						
Monthly average	49.35	14.41	13.06	25.07	25.22	—
Total	580.12	172.91	156.77	300.81	302.65	—

Annual rainfall figures: 1958—36.23 ins. 1957—31.85 ins.

(2) MEAN MONTHLY AND YEARLY DEPOSITS 1950-56 AT ORIGINAL SITES

	Bank Park	Cemetery	Orford Park	Dallam Farm	Mean Yearly Average for Borough
Monthly average	25.7	17.9	20.8	18.7	20.8
Yearly average	308.9	215.1	249.4	222.8	249.6

The Mean Annual rainfall during this period was 32.5 ins.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1958

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
NORTH: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
NORTH EAST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EAST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
SOUTH EAST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	6	—	7	3	3	4	7	8	10	4	6	9	67
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	4	6	8	1	1	3	1	5	2	—	3	3	37
SOUTH: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	1	2	—	1	2	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	13
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	9
SOUTH WEST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	3	2	—	2	5	3	2	2	1	5	—	4	29
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	5	4	1	1	6	5	4	2	7	5	1	2	43
WEST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	1	—	5	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	12
NORTH WEST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	1	—	5	2	2	5	7	1	2	5	4	2	36
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	5	9	3	6	3	2	4	9	—	5	5	3	54
DAYS OF CALM ...	3	—	3	2	5	2	3	1	4	5	11	8	47
DAYS OF FOG: Slight ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	4	15
Moderate ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	3	16
Heavy ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	16

TABLE A3
MONTHLY RAINFALL — 1954 to 1958

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	2·76 ins.	2·27 ins.	4·52 ins.	2·00 ins.	2·50 ins.
February ...	3·21 „	2·03 „	0·47 „	1·90 „	5·04 „
March	2·01 „	1·45 „	0·98 „	2·53 „	1·42 „
April	0·69 „	1·73 „	2·77 „	0·42 „	0·63 „
May	2·46 „	2·96 „	0·94 „	1·21 „	3·71 „
June.....	3·51 „	3·56 „	2·23 „	1·88 „	4·52 „
July	4·25 „	0·68 „	5·57 „	3·69 „	4·93 „
August	4·20 „	0·82 „	10·01 „	5·19 „	2·32 „
September ...	3·21 „	2·71 „	3·17 „	5·60 „	3·27 „
October	5·14 „	1·98 „	2·23 „	3·13 „	2·85 „
November ...	4·84 „	1·57 „	1·29 „	1·37 „	1·39 „
December ...	3·95 „	4·32 „	2·84 „	2·93 „	3·65 „
TOTALS	40·23 „	26·08 „	37·02 „	31·85 „	36·23 „

TABLE B

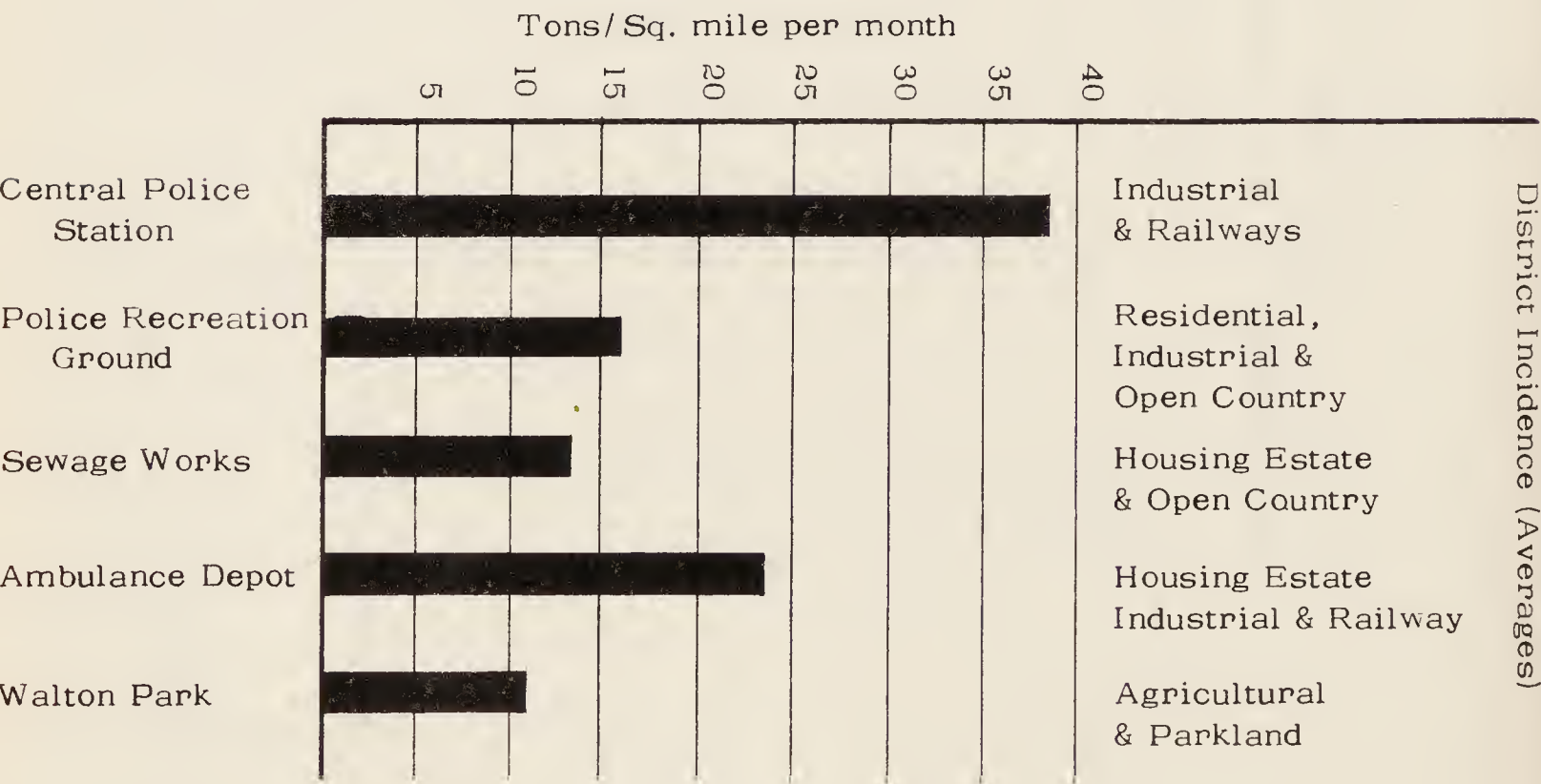
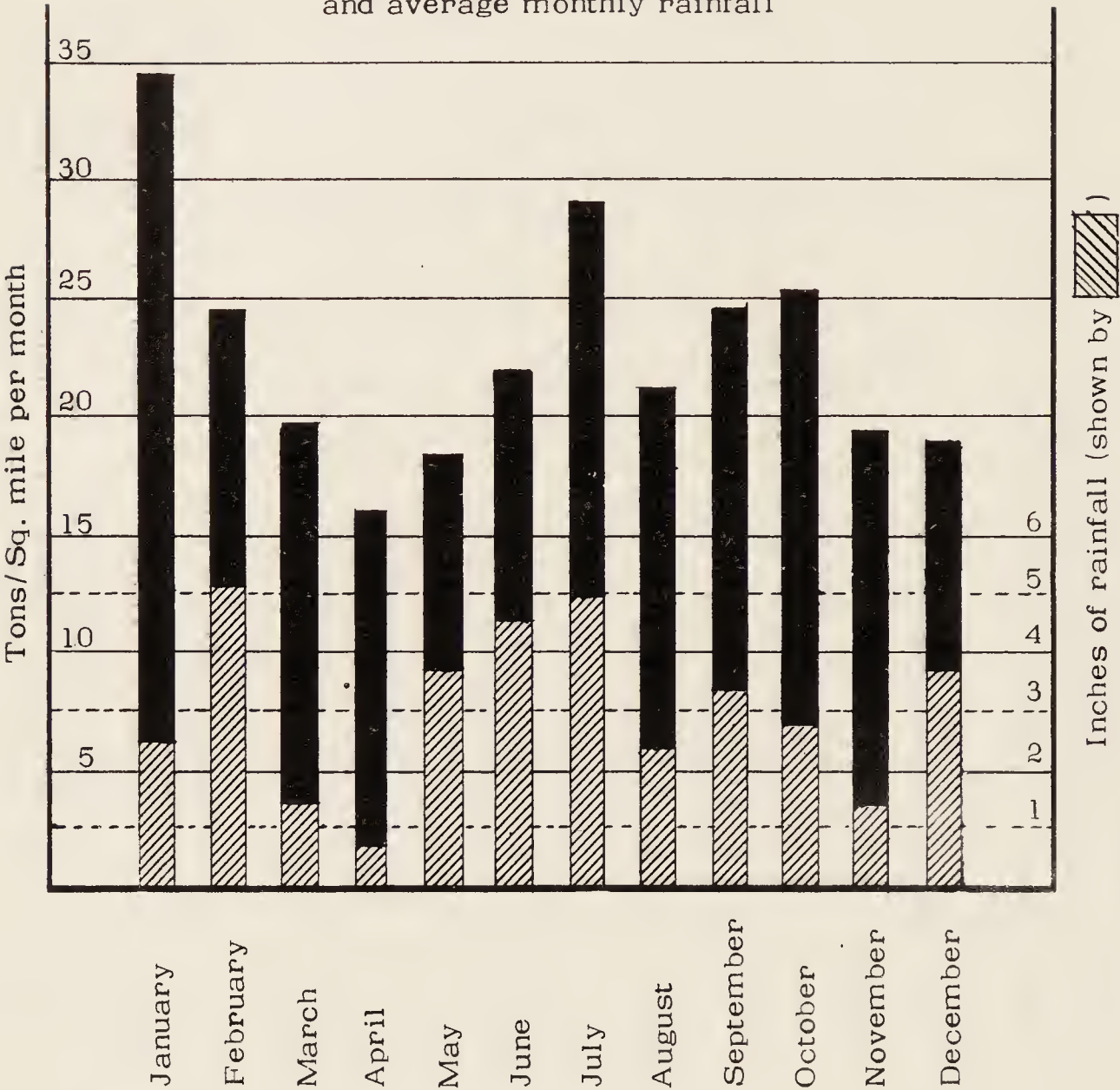
INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
MILLIGRAMS OF SO₂ PER DAY COLLECTED BY 1,000 SQ. CMS. OF BATCH DPBO2
1958
(Corresponding figures for 1957 shown in brackets)

Month	Central Police Station	Ambulance Depot	Long Lane School	Beamont School	Corporation Depot	Sewage Works	Police Recreation Ground	Average for Borough	Walton Park
January	22.0 (22.9)	21.8 (22.8)	21.2 (21.5)	21.6 (21.8)	21.9 (21.5)	21.6 (21.9)	21.2 (22.2)	21.6 (22.1)	13.7 (—)
February	24.2 (24.8)	24.3 (25.8)	22.7 (25.1)	— (25.7)	24.2 (25.3)	23.8 (24.8)	23.9 (25.1)	23.8 (25.2)	13.1 (—)
March	22.1 (23.3)	22.5 (23.6)	23.0 (23.2)	— (23.2)	23.1 (23.1)	23.5 (22.9)	22.6 (23.0)	22.8 (23.2)	11.5 (—)
April	23.0 (24.0)	23.2 (24.9)	20.7 (18.2)	23.1 (23.6)	23.3 (20.5)	22.4 (20.3)	23.1 (22.2)	22.7 (22.0)	11.2 (9.0)
May	22.3 (23.4)	21.9 (22.5)	20.3 (17.3)	22.0 (21.7)	21.4 (21.3)	21.1 (19.0)	17.1 (22.2)	20.9 (21.1)	6.9 (5.2)
June	25.7 (25.1)	21.2 (19.7)	16.9 (16.6)	18.9 (17.3)	20.3 (23.7)	15.9 (19.9)	17.5 (24.9)	19.5 (21.0)	7.1 (6.3)
July	22.1 (24.3)	16.9 (13.7)	12.2 (17.9)	18.6 (19.1)	19.6 (22.7)	17.8 (21.5)	16.8 (16.1)	17.7 (19.3)	6.4 (7.0)
August	23.6 (23.2)	18.2 (15.3)	12.6 (13.1)	16.4 (22.9)	22.4 (22.2)	14.0 (21.1)	14.0 (22.1)	17.3 (20.0)	5.0 (7.0)
September	22.4 (23.9)	22.8 (23.0)	14.9 (17.5)	16.8 (24.4)	19.8 (24.6)	18.0 (25.1)	14.0 (25.0)	18.4 (23.4)	3.5 (7.6)
October	22.4 (22.8)	24.1 (23.3)	23.1 (23.0)	23.2 (24.0)	24.0 (23.5)	23.2 (22.7)	23.2 (20.6)	23.3 (22.8)	7.3 (9.0)
November.....	25.1 (24.2)	22.5 (23.5)	25.2 (23.1)	— (23.9)	25.0 (23.7)	24.2 (22.9)	25.4 (23.9)	24.6 (23.6)	13.8 (15.8)
December	24.9 (24.4)	25.8 (24.6)	25.6 (25.7)	25.9 (25.2)	25.4 (24.3)	15.3 (24.8)	25.5 (23.0)	24.1 (24.6)	15.4 (13.9)
Totals	279.8 (286.3)	265.2 (262.7)	238.4 (242.2)	186.5 (272.8)	270.4 (276.4)	240.8 (266.9)	244.3 (270.3)	256.7 (268.3)	114.9 (—)
Monthly Average	23.3 (23.9)	22.1 (21.9)	19.9 (20.2)	20.7 (22.7)	22.5 (23.0)	20.1 (22.2)	20.4 (22.5)	21.3 (22.4)	9.6 (—)

MEAN MONTHLY AVERAGES AND YEARLY TOTALS AT PREVIOUS SITES DURING YEARS 1950-1956

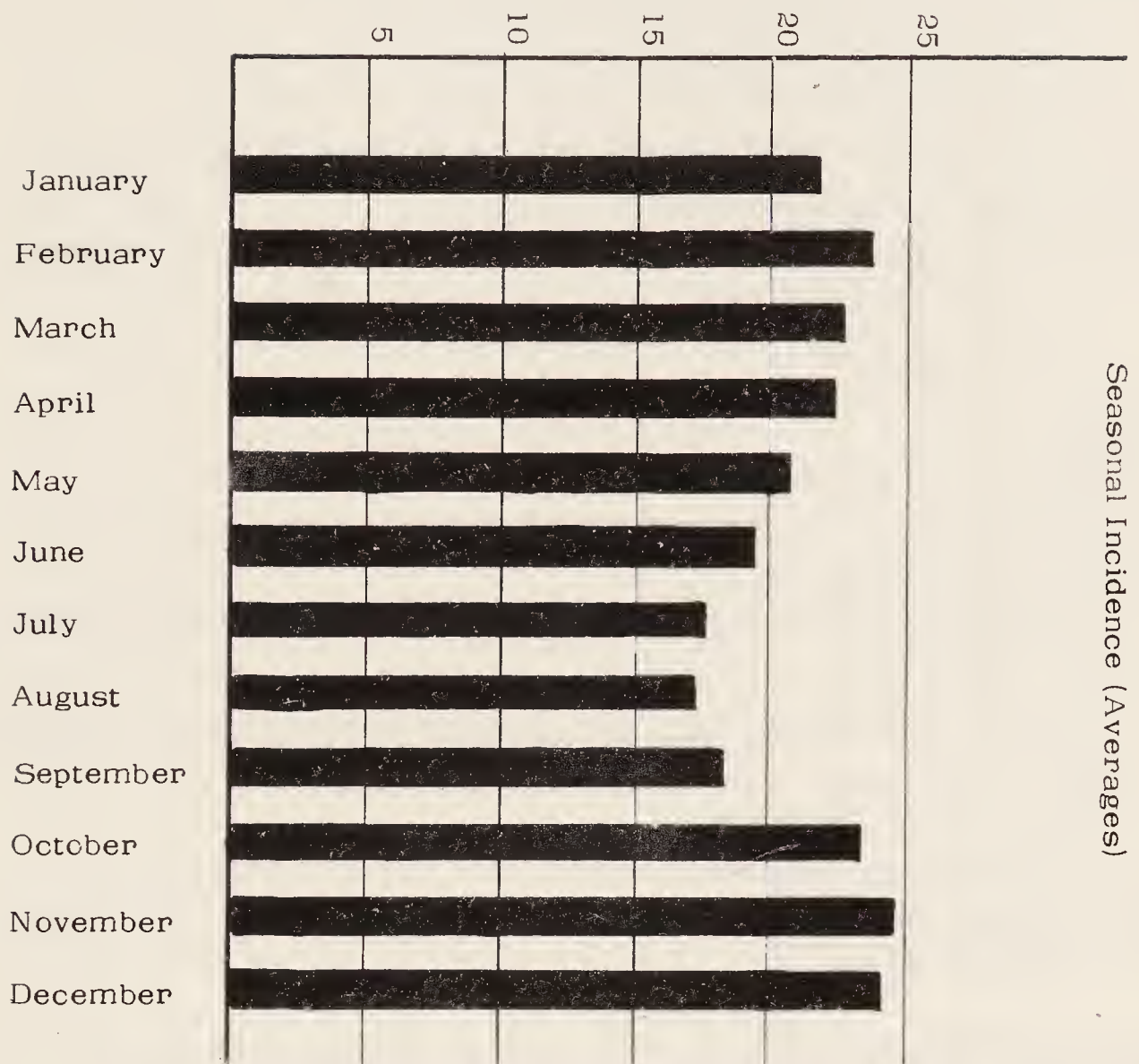
	Bank Park	Victoria Park	Warrington Cemetery	St. Elphin's Park	Orford Park	Dallam Farm	Bewsey School	Average for Borough
Monthly Average.....	20.3	18.3	16.2	18.7	19.5	16.9	19.9	18.6
Total	141.8	129.2	113.6	130.8	136.3	118.0	139.1	129.8

DEPOSIT GAUGES 1958
 Seasonal average - whole town
 and average monthly rainfall

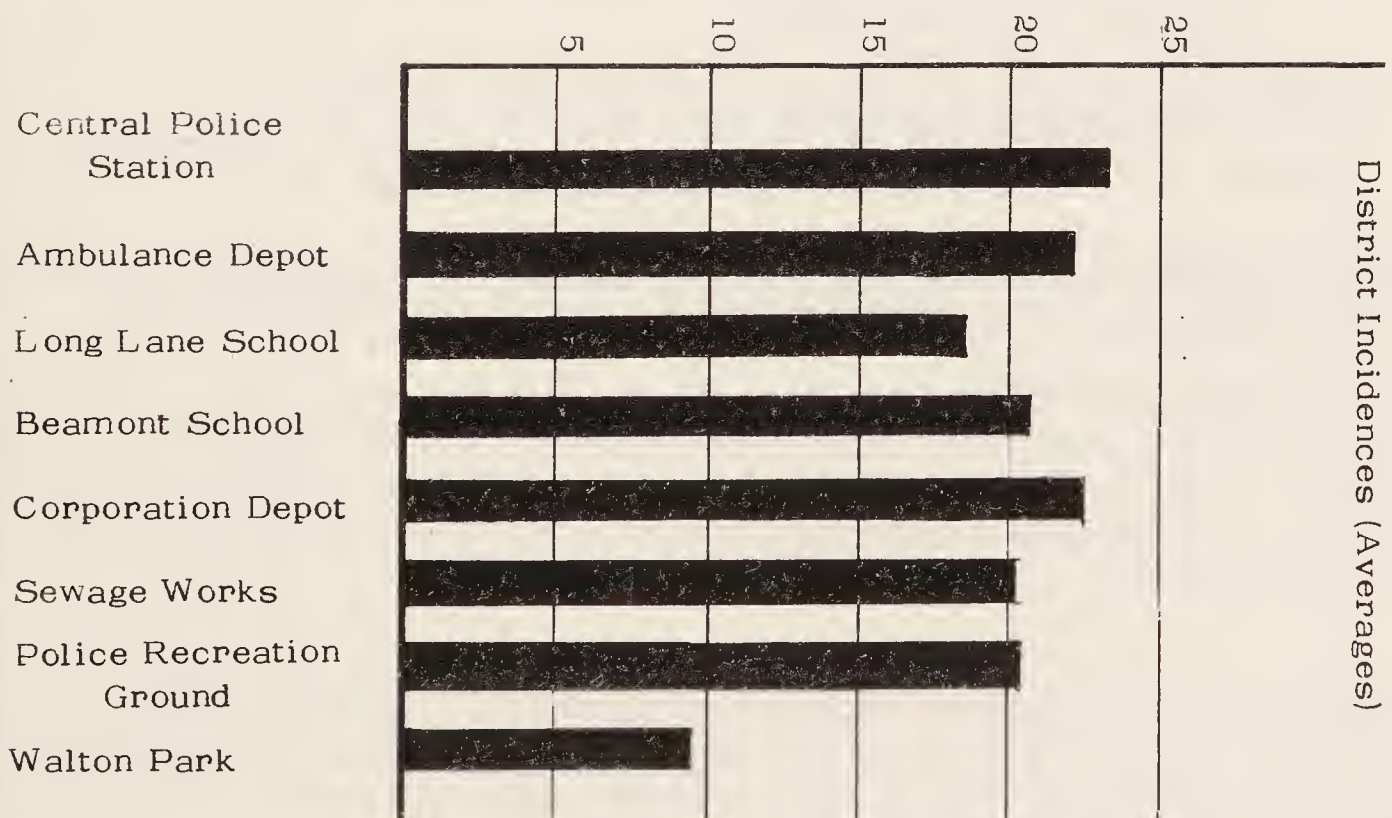


LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1958
(Sulphur Dioxide)

TABLE B
M/Grms/SO₃ 1,000 Sq. Cms/Day



M/ Grms/SO₃ 1,000 Sq. Cms/Day



CLEAN AIR ACT

The following particulars detail the work performed by the senior district inspectors:

Smoke and Atmospheric Pollution: Smoke Byelaws:

No. of timed chimneytop observations taken	...	...	...	13
No. revealing black smoke over 2 mins.	...	...	...	—
No. revealing black smoke under 2 mins.	...	...	...	2
No. revealing other smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance				6
No. of visits and interviews	...	...	...	75
No. of premises where improvement in plant or firing method was recommended	...	...	...	15
No. of premises where recommended improvements had been effected	...	...	...	18

Survey of Fuel Installations:

No. of plants visited and recorded where bituminous fuel is consumed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of plants visited and recorded operating on non-bituminous fuel only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

In 15 cases investigated for excessive emission of smoke the following factors were found to be influencing conditions:

Bad methods of firing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bad firing and unsuitable fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient boiler plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Obsolete plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

In response to advice and recommendations, improvements have been effected in 18 premises as follows:

New plant installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Structural improvements and/or alterations, together with additional instrumentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improved methods of firing and/or improved fuel supplies	...							4
Conversion from coal to oil fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conversion from bituminous to non-bituminous fuel	...	...						3

The National Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.) continued to visit and advise a number of firms during the year.

No legal proceedings have been taken. For the time being, it has been considered that visits and interviews following general observations would produce better results than official observations followed by legal proceedings, thereby encouraging and nurturing interest in the provisions and intentions of the Clean Air Act.

During the year, approval was given for the installation of a number of small space heating boilers, either oil or coke fired. In some instances it was possible to secure an increase in the height of proposed chimney stacks in order to obtain better dispersal of sulphur fumes. No applications were received involving new industrial furnaces or steam-raising plant.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

The policy of instructing boiler-house staffs in proper methods of firing was continued and managements have been encouraged to improve instrumentation and approach combustion problems scientifically. It is now more widely appreciated that to achieve a higher standard of fuel economy and reduce smoke emissions, the provision of suitable measuring instruments is necessary. In this respect it is pleasing to record that during the year the installation of a number of Smoke Density Recorders occurred. These instruments are operated electrically, give audible and visible warning when excessive smoke is emitted, are of great assistance to the management in pin-pointing causes of trouble and at the same time provide a record of smoke emissions which occur during the hours of darkness and fog when the chimneytop cannot be seen.

The number of hand-fired boilers and furnaces in operation has been further reduced and, where possible, those remaining have been converted to the use of smokeless fuels. A number of plants still exist operating with the sprinkler type mechanical stoker and unless a top quality graded fuel without "fines" can be supplied there is a tendency to heavy smoke and grit emissions. One large plant of this type comprising six Lancashire boilers was adapted for use of oil fuel with successful results during the year. Unfortunately, one of the offenders of this type is situated in the Town centre. It is expected, however, that a decision to install modern oil-fired plant will be implemented during the coming year.

Last year, a detailed survey was made of the many improvements that had been effected to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act and during the year under review, the following additional major improvements were completed:

TANNERIES: Hand-fired Lancashire Boilers converted to Low-Ram Coking Stokers in two instances.

WIRE WORKS: Hand-fired Lancashire Boiler converted to burn industrial coke.

COTTON MILL: Two hand-fired Lancashire boilers converted to Low-Ram Coking Stokers.

GENERAL MANUFACTURER: Overloaded Lancashire boiler with sprinkler stoker abolished and replaced with Economic boiler on Low-Ram Coking Stoker automatically controlled and fitted with dust extracting plant.

GENERAL MANUFACTURER: Hand-fired Cornish boiler converted to burn industrial coke.

BREWERY: Battery of six Lancashire boilers with sprinkler stokers converted to oil-firing.

METALLURGICAL WORKS: A producer-gas fired furnace, a source of heavy smoke and grit emissions abolished and dismantled, two old Lancashire boilers on oil-firing also dismantled and new, more conveniently situated boiler-house and chimney constructed to house two modern fully automatic oil-fired package boilers.

DOMESTIC POLLUTION

In February, a Clean Air Exhibition lasting for four days was held in the Parr Hall. Attendances were very good and the opportunity was taken to disseminate information and propaganda concerning the proposed Smoke Control Area. Following this the preliminary survey work and preparation and collation of the necessary information was commenced. Owing to staff shortage difficulties the work has only proceeded slowly during the year. In the first place it was not found possible to relieve the officers carrying out this work of their other duties and secondly, it was found that much time had to be spent discussing, in detail, points about fireplaces and fuels with individual householders. As the success of the smoke control measures depends ultimately on public support and the people's understanding of the problems involved, together with their readiness to co-operate, this preliminary approach and discussion was important and could not be rushed. At the end of the year, 340 premises in the area had been surveyed and a number of conferences had been held with appliance manufacturers, dealers and fixers and representatives of the Gas and Electricity Boards. It is anticipated that the first two smoke control areas will be submitted for confirmation during 1959 to become operative in the spring of 1960.

PART VI—SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of Inspections made during the year and the conditions remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re-inspections	Total Visits
STATUTORY NUISANCES—			
Premises	976	2901	3877
Animals	3	—	3
Accumulations or deposits	13	5	18
Dust and Fumes	3	3	6
Ditches and watercourses	—	—	—
Tents, vans or sheds	2	1	3
Miscellaneous	4	1	5
Obstructed drainage	379	390	769
Defective or insufficient drainage	56	84	140
Drain tests (smoke)	14	—	14
Drain tests (colour)	2	—	2
Defective water closets	112	176	288
Defective pail closets	—	—	—
Verminous and unwholesome dwellings	47	44	91
Verminous business premises	4	3	7
Places of entertainment (Cinemas, theatres, fairs, etc.)	7	—	7
GENERAL (including byelaws and regulations)			
Offensive trades	1	—	1
Houses let in Lodgings	2	—	2
Stables	2	—	2
Piggeries	25	2	27
Tips	4	2	6
Rodent Control	22	3	25
Pets Act	3	—	3
Pharmacy and Poisons	9	—	9
Merchandise Marks Act and Regulations ...	13	—	13
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	13	—	13
FOOD—			
Slaughtering (Public Slaughterhouse)	513	—	513
Private slaughtering	457	—	457
Preparing premises	5	—	5
General Food shops	423	—	423
Markets	13	—	13
Cold stores	4	—	4
Butchers' shops	4	—	4
MILK—			
Dairies	4	—	4
Pasteurising establishments	33	—	33
Retail premises	151	—	151
ICE CREAM—			
Manufacturing premises	5	—	5
Retail sales	88	—	88

TABLE I (continued)

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re- inspections	Total Visits
FACTORIES—			
Power	37	46	83
Non-power	5	4	9
Work places, outworkers	3	—	3
HOUSING—			
Repair (Sec. 9)	—	—	—
Demolition (Sec. 17)	93	158	251
Closure (Sec. 17)	—	1	1
Overcrowding	9	—	9
Housing Survey	64	1	65
Clearance or Re-development	1	53	54
Rent Act, 1957	303	147	450
DISEASES OF ANIMALS—			
Saleyards	51	—	51
Movement of swine.....	57	—	57
Importation of animals	—	—	—
Foot and mouth disease	—	—	—
Swine fever	1	—	1
Fowl pest	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	—	1
INTERVIEWS	196	—	196
TOTALS	4237	4024	8261

TABLE II

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
DWELLINGS—		PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT—	
Roofs	277	Cleanliness	4
Walls (Interior)	170	Ventilation	—
Walls (External)	115	Disrepair—	
Ceilings	67	Structure	—
Floors	91	Seats, floor coverings ...	2
Firegrates	25	Sanitary accommodation	
Wash Boilers	1	Males—	
Doors and Windows ...	134	Insufficient	—
Dampness	890	Ventilation	—
Lighting	—	Cleanliness	—
Ventilation	62	Washing facilities ...	—
Chimney stacks	71	Miscellaneous... ..	2
Gutters and downspouts	504	Females—	
Downspouts disconnected	18	Insufficient	—
Yard or passage surfaces	7	Ventilation	—
Yard drainage	1	Cleanliness	—
Water supply	1	Washing facilities ...	1
Ash bin stores	7	Miscellaneous... ..	—
DRAINAGE—		LICENSED PREMISES—	
Defective	13	Sanitary accommodation	
Inspection chambers ...	7	Reconstruction ...	—
Abolished	—	Additional W.C.s ...	—
Additional gullies ...	1	Additional urinals ...	—
Sinks	19	Additional washing facilities	—
Sink waste pipes ...	28		
Soil or vent pipes ...	3	PIGGERIES—	
Other necessary app. ...	1	Surfaces	—
New drainage provided	1	Drainage	—
CLOSETS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES—		Storage of Manure ...	—
Water closets	72	Abolished	—
Pail closets	—		
Water supply	13		
Flushing cisterns ...	23		

PART VII—INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	303
Dairies—						
Pasteurising Premises	...	...			2	
Dairy Premises	...	...	...		12	
					—	
					14	
					—	

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table:—

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. Issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	16
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	6
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Pasteuriser's	2
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	69
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	7
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	36
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	3
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	271
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	6

Dairy Premises removed from the register during the year	...	...	—
Distributors removed from the register during the year	...	...	43
Distributors newly registered during the year	...	...	50

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY OF HEAT TREATMENT

Class of Milk	No. of Samples	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	161	Phosphatase	161	—
		Methylene Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour test)	161	—
Sterilised	17	Turbidity Test	17	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	4	Phosphatase	4	—
		Methylene Blue	4	—
Tuberculin Tested	1	Methylene Blue	1	—

Of the 161 samples of pasteurised milk, 96 were taken from retailers, 63 from pasteurising plants and 24 from schools.

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Three samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and a negative return was received in one case. In the other two cases the guinea pig died too soon after inoculation for a diagnosis to be made.

(b) ICE CREAM

Nine samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis, all complying with the standard. Eight samples were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results.

Type			Provisional Grade				Total
			1	2	3	4	
Wrapped	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Unwrapped	...	...	1	1	3	3	8
TOTALS	...	...	1	1	3	3	8

Grades 1 and 2 are presumed satisfactory and grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice cream	...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of loose ice cream	...	...	5
Premises for the storage and sale of prepacked ice cream...	...	...	281

(c) FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING

The inspection of food premises to secure compliance with the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, was continued during the year. Owing to pressure of work in other directions the time, staff and accommodation available was not, in my opinion, adequate for these activities. As and when staff vacancies are filled a re-organisation of duties is planned to overcome this difficulty.

At the request of the management of one large kitchen an organised lecture on food handling and hygiene was given to the staff. Otherwise advice and help in this direction was given at various premises when inspections were carried out or complaints investigated.

During the year, proceedings were taken under the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations in respect of one large bakehouse and convictions were secured. Later in the year, these premises ceased to operate as a bakehouse.

The following table shows the various classes and types of food premises, together with the number of cases in which action under the Food Hygiene Regulations was taken by the service of notice and/or specifications, and also the number of specifications which were complied with:

Food Premises			Specifications	
Class	Type	No.	Served	Complied with
Registered Premises	Cooked meats only	5	1	1
	Butcher and cooked meat	35	3	6
	Baker and cooked meat	28	—	4
	Fish friers	62	2	1
	Ice cream: (a) Manufacture	6	—	—
	(b) Sale and/or storage	286	—	—
	Total	422	6	12
Preparing Premises	Catering	52	6	6
	Butchers (including mobile vans)	51	4	4
	Bakehouses	7	2	1
	Industrial canteens	37	—	—
	Schools: Cooking centres	12	—	—
	Service of meals	29	—	—
	Hospitals and institutions	3	1	—
	Clubs	48	—	—
	Licensed premises	88	1	1
	Tripe boilers	1	—	—
	Potato crisp manufacturer	1	1	—
	Total	329	15	12
Wholesale and Retail Premises	Grocery and provisions	106	1	6
	Fruit and vegetables	89	1	1
	Sugar confectionery	73	1	1
	Fishmongers	21	1	2
	Small mixed food shops	339	—	—
	Total	628	4	10

During the year a total of 292 visits and revisits were made to premises and of these 171 were concerned with registered premises.

Details of the improvement in hygienic conditions of food premises by the service of and compliance with specifications are listed below:—

Type of Improvement						Number	
						Served	Complied with
PREMISES:	Separation of processes...	...	...	...	...	9	9
	Walls	...	...	...	...	13	12
	Floors	...	...	...	...	12	13
	Ceilings	...	...	...	...	8	10
	Doors and windows	...	...	...	...	9	7
	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Lighting	...	...	...	...	5	6
	Repair and redecoration	...	...	...	...	5	11
PROTECTION OF FOOD AGAINST CONTAMINATION:	Screening of counters, window displays, etc.	...	...	...	...	11	15
	Prohibition of keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	—	1
	Unsatisfactory equipment and fittings	...	...	...	...	10	12
	Prohibition of smoking...	...	...	...	...	3	1
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:	Insufficient (Patrons)	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Insufficient (Staff)	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Cleanliness and repair	...	...	...	...	3	7
	Intervening space	...	...	...	...	6	4
	Light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	6	9
	Notices	...	...	...	...	5	11
WASH-HAND BASINS:	Unsuitable and/or insufficient	...	...	...	...	13	22
	Position	...	...	...	...	12	20
	Hot and cold water	...	...	...	...	12	23
	Towels, soap, nail brushes, etc.	...	...	...	...	9	18
WASHING OF FOOD AND EQUIPMENT:	Additional and replacements	...	...	...	...	9	8
	Crockery and utensils sinks	...	...	...	...	9	11
	Hot water	...	...	...	...	9	13
	Steriliser	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Facilities for air drying	...	...	...	...	1	—
COOKING EQUIPMENT:	Suitable siting	...	...	...	...	3	6
	Cowling and ducting	...	...	...	...	5	3
	Replacement	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Tables, shelves, etc.	...	...	...	...	4	6
OTHER FACILITIES:	Cloakrooms or lockers	...	...	...	...	5	7
	First-aid materials	...	...	...	...	6	6
REFUSE STORAGE:	Temporary	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Bins: Additional	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Replacements	...	...	...	...	1	—
DRAINAGE:	New and additional	...	...	...	...	6	5
	Grease or grit traps	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Paving and drainage of yards	...	...	...	...	2	3
STORAGE AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL:	Refrigeration	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Conservator counters	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Dry and bulk goods	...	...	...	...	2	5
	Solid fuel	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total						254	324

As a result of inability to comply with the requirements of the Regulations or other reasons the following premises ceased to operate during the year:—

Cooked meats	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
Fish and Chip premises	...	...	...	3
Catering	...	...	...	1

UN SOUND FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year:—

Commodities	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	—	1	—	11
Butter	—	—	—	8
Vegetables	—	1	1	8
Cereals	3	—	—	—
Cheese.....	—	10	1	26
Fish	—	1	2	15
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	—	6	1	21
Meat (Cooked and uncooked).....	—	4	—	18
Margarine	—	—	1	23
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.....	—	1	1	18
Poultry.....	—	—	1	19
CANNED FOODSTUFFS				
Cereals	—	—	1	6
Fruit	1	14	1	15
Fish	—	3	3	8
Meat	4	9	—	13
Milk	—	3	—	25
Preserves, etc.....	—	1	2	21
Vegetables	1	7	2	23
Miscellaneous.....	—	2	1	23
TOTAL WEIGHT	12	10	—	21

(d) FOOD POISONING

No outbreaks were reported during the year.

(e) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., holds the appointment of Public Analyst and samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 206 (see Table 1).

The average composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported *genuine* is indicated in the following table.

Periods	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-fat
1st Quarter (January 1st to March 31st) ...	33	3.58	8.59
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th) ...	44	3.54	8.78
3rd Quarter (July 1st to September 30th) ...	44	3.63	8.69
4th Quarter (October 1st to December 31st)...	43	3.80	8.61
TOTAL AND AVERAGES	160	3.64	8.67

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids-not-fat.

Of 160 samples of milk submitted, 11 samples or 6.8% failed to reach the standard of the Sale of Milk Order, 1939. All of the deficient samples with small deficiencies of solids-not-fat were reported as genuine but abnormal milks.

Consideration was given by the Committee to the circumstances relating to foreign articles in foodstuffs referred to below and warning letters were sent to the firms concerned. Each case was the subject of close investigation of processes and methods.

Sample of potted meat containing 21 per cent extraneous water.

Malt loaf containing foreign matter which appeared to be stale dough.

Loaf of bread containing a fragment of metal.

Crumpets sold in a mouldy condition.

Sale of unsound potatoes.

Legal proceedings were taken in two further cases.

Bread containing insect and insect larvae.

Bakehouse machinery, insect infestation.

TABLE I

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk ...	160	—	160	160	—	160	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Butter ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Mixed Peel ...	3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—
Bread rolls ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cheese savouries ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Pepper	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Lard ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Canned Peas...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stoned Raisins	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Currants ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultanas ...	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Apricots	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruit Salad ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Fruit...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Slices of Bread Ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Almonds ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Marzipan ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky ...	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Rum ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Gin ...	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Totals ...	185	21	206	184	19	203	1	2	3

TABLE II

**Administrative Action taken in respect of Samples reported by the
Public Analyst to be not genuine**

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
2945	—	Slices of Bread	Slice of bread with an area of contamination in the centre. The contamination consisted of fermented dough and iron oxide.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
—	3008	Potted Meat	Sample of potted meat containing 21 per cent of extraneous water.	Absence of legal standard. Informal letter sent to manufacturer/retailer.

11 samples of milk taken were found to be genuine but abnormal due to a deficiency of solids-not-fat. The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, establish a minimum of 8·5 per cent solids-not-fat.

The freezing point of the samples indicated that the deficiency was not caused by the presence of extraneous water and therefore no further action was taken.

PART VIII—INSPECTION OF MEAT

Particulars of slaughtering at the Public Slaughterhouse, Orford Green, and the premises of J. Cross and Son, are given below.

During the year 24,715 animals were slaughtered at the public slaughterhouse and 9,187 at the private slaughterhouse.

A hundred per cent inspection of all carcasses and organs of animals has been maintained during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

The proportion of cows slaughtered has continued to decrease, the present trend being to pass better quality beef through the slaughterhouses.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(Public and Private Slaughterhouses)

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Cattle (excluding cows)...	5930	5871	5676	3495	2894
Cows	2272	2547	2691	3501	2797
Calves	92	244	401	388	832
Sheep and Lambs	23690	22661	22245	22349	20825
Pigs	1918	1969	2917	3163	5086
TOTALS	33902	33292	33930	32896	32434

DISEASED CONDITIONS

The incidence of Tuberculosis shows some fluctuation. Whilst the number of whole carcasses condemned showed a reduction over last year, there was a slight increase in the number of carcasses of cattle (excluding cows) which had some part or organ condemned as a result of tubercular infection.

Cysticercosis—The number of animals found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* has shown marked reduction this year. All were localised and no generalised Cysticercosis was discovered. The incidence is shown by comparing the figures for previous years which are given in the tables below.

Other diseases necessitating total or part condemnation of carcasses show an increase so far as cattle including cows are concerned.

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Carcasses requiring detailed examination	3773	3103	3445	4097	3957
Carcasses affected with Tuberculosis	1037	994	1206	1325	1403
Carcasses affected with Cysticercosis	12	34	34	12	—
Carcasses affected with other diseases	2724	2075	—	—	—

The extent of Tuberculosis and other diseases is further analysed to show the type of animal affected and the incidence compared with the previous four years.

TUBERCULOSIS

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	9.21	7.48	9.23	10.04	12.51
Cows	21.13	21.08	23.97	25.96	33.43
Calves	—	—	—	0.26	0.36
Pigs	0.58	0.91	1.27	2.02	2.03

CYSTICERCOSIS

	1958	1957	1956	1955
Cattle (excluding Cows)	0·17%	0·53%	0·51%	0·23%
Cows	0·09%	0·12%	0·19%	0·11%

OTHER DISEASES

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	15.43	13.03	15.18	15.42	14.69
Cows	35.48	28.82	29.91	31.79	36.00
Calves	2.17	2.46	0.75	2.06	1.56
Pigs	3.71	1.93	4.73	7.65	6.80
Sheep	6.31	6.70	1.78	3.86	3.66

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Slaughtered ...	5930	2272	92	23690	1918	—
Number Inspected	5930	2272	92	23690	1918	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS						
Whole Carcases Condemned...	1	2	1	9	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	914	804	1	871	120	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	15.43%	35.48%	2.17%	3.71%	6.31%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcases Condemned...	1	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	545	477	—	—	11	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	9.21%	21.13%	—	—	0.57%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcases condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	2	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Cysticercosis	0.17%	0.09%	—	—	—	—

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	Public Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Private Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)
Tuberculosis	27709	2523	30232
Cysticercosis	391	36	427
Other Diseases	38434	4492	42926
TOTAL	66534	7051	73585

TABLE B

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Kind of Animal	Number Examined	Of which were T.B.	Heads	THORAX				ABDOMEN							Entire carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of Cysticercosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of other diseases	Total weight of meat and offal destroyed for all diseases
				Plucks	Lungs	Hearts and pericardium	Skirts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesentery	Uteri	Udders					
Beasts:																			
Cattle exc cows	5930	546	129	—	316	12	40	74	37	45	18	110	9	10	1	15309	355	18090	33754
Cows	2272	480	107	—	383	12	31	45	34	38	17	127	—	9	3	14750	72	20177	34999
Total Beasts ...	8202	1026	236	—	699	24	71	119	71	83	35	237	9	19	4	30059	427	38267	68753
Sheep	23690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2102	2102	2102
Pigs	1918	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	—	674	847
Calves	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1883	1883	1883
TOTALS ...	33902	1037	247	—	699	24	71	119	71	83	35	237	9	19	4	30232	427	42926	73585

TABLE C

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1958

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bul- locks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis... ..	67	3407	11835	14750	—	—	173	30232
Cysticercosis... ..	—	71	284	72	—	—	—	427
Abscesses	—	607	1428	871	—	13	5	2924
Actinomycosis	—	128	144	120	—	—	—	392
Adhesions	—	26	65	60	—	—	4	155
Angiomatosis	—	96	162	2449	—	—	—	2707
Cirrhosis	—	14	—	88	—	2	9	113
Congestion	8	86	127	142	—	4	136	503
Contaminated	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	9
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Degeneration	—	15	—	52	—	—	—	67
Distomatosis... ..	26	4828	6794	7536	—	623	—	19807
Dropsy	—	—	—	670	—	—	10	680
Echinococcus	—	47	78	256	—	14	—	395
Emphysema	—	—	25	104	—	—	—	129
Enteritis	—	—	50	328	—	—	10	388
Fevered	—	—	—	476	—	—	—	476
Fibrosis	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
Gangrenous	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	293
Ill-bled (moribund)... ..	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	115
Induration	—	—	—	3681	—	—	—	3681
Inflammation	—	329	914	844	13	4	78	2182
Immaturity and foetal carcasses	—	—	—	—	1870	—	—	1870
Johnes Disease	—	60	90	1370	—	—	—	1520
Mastitis	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	47
Melanosis	—	—	18	15	—	—	—	33
Necrosis	—	—	52	15	—	—	10	77
Nephritis	—	22	6	26	—	—	—	54
Parasitic	—	257	934	790	—	876	48	2905
Pericarditis (Acute, Simple, Septic)	—	9	53	6	—	5	3	76
Peritonitis	—	107	—	149	—	—	38	294
Pleurisy	—	96	48	21	—	—	17	182
Pneumonia	—	16	8	10	—	—	3	37
Strongylosis	—	—	—	—	—	152	—	152
Traumatism	—	229	51	35	—	286	10	611
Tumours	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Total	101	10457	23196	34999	1883	2102	847	73585

TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED: 32-tons 17-cwt. 0-qr. 1-lb.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954

Twenty two slaughtermen were licensed during the year.

PART IX—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Fifty-one visits were made by public health inspectors (who are appointed Local Authority inspectors for the purpose of the Acts) to markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various orders and regulations, etc.

The Local Authority granted licences during the year under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, authorising the holding of 51 markets at which swine were included. In accordance with this Order, 457 licences were issued for the movement of 6,083 swine from these markets.

No contagious diseases occurred in the Borough during 1958. On one occasion, however, it came within the boundary of restricted areas under a Swine Fever order.

The Local Authority granted a licence under The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957, authorising the holding of a market for the sale of poultry.

Ten visits were made to piggeries under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, for the purpose of inspecting the premises and boiling plants. This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry to prevent the spread of Swine Fever and other diseases.

PART X—ADMINISTRATION OF SHOPS ACTS

GENERAL

The following Acts and Orders are operative within the Borough area:—

Shops Act, 1950.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Evening) Closing Order, 1927.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Weekly half-holiday) Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers) 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday.

A total of 7 visits was made by inspectors during the year in connection with week-day closing and Sunday trading, and there were no contraventions.

227 visits were paid in connection with the health and comfort provisions. In 28 cases attention to the provisions of the Act was included in work of reconstruction under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

PART XI—DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

TABLE III

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Article 29(2).	Contravention of Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, by two milk roundsmen.	Fined.	£3 £1	
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 2.	Sale, to the prejudice of the purchaser of bread which was not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, in that the food contained beetles and larvae. Failing to keep clean certain equipment contrary to Regulations 6, 32(3) and 33 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.	Fined.	£40 on both offences	
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 115 Willis Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93, 39. 29 Thelwall Lane.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 74 Bramhall Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 76 Bramhall Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 80 Bramhall Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39. 84 Bramhall Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 86 Bramhall Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93, 39. 43 Laira Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/—

TABLE III (continued)

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 50 Parr Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93, 39. 52 Parr Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 17 Leonard Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93 36 Stevenson Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93, 39. 15 Leonard Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 15/17 Earl Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Abatement order requiring works to be completed within 28 days.	—	8/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 199 Winwick Road.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 9 Forster Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93, 45. 10 Hale Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 18 Chorley Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 33 St. Mary Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6